HE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
HE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Noo, 76 Fifth Street
(OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.)
A. BRIGHAM.....BOSTON
A. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
ne Copy.....$ Cents.
Served by Carrier, (per week,).....25 Cents
ll Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1866. NO. 97.

CITY ITEMS.

Horticultural.

annual meeting to-day, January 3, at 2 P. M., 68, th street.

Pioneer Yeast Powder,

nufactured by Taylor & Young, 186 Front street, w York. The delightful muffins and corn bread at Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, are made with PIONEER YEAST POWDER.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

taken in any weather, in all the various popular les, singly or by the dozen, at $3 cents each. We rantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Mar- streets.

The Daily Commercial

Ir. JOHN F. MCDERMOT has retired from the ecoling *Intelligencer*, which will be hereafter blished by CAMPBELL & FREW.

ELECTRIC BUOY.—M. Dnchemin proposes to astruct Ampere's electric boat upon a sufficiently large scale, and to use it as a warning y on shoals, etc. He proposes to float, by ans of cork, a carbon cylinder within a holy cylinder of zinc, the connecting wire to be de to strike a bell in the usual way. He aks of small cylinders, but gives no suggesn as to the size necessary to operate a bell ge enough to be heard at any distance.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The following appears the Washington *Republican*: What does it an? General Wright's disgraceful defeat in Valley of the Shenandoah, from which the ories Sheridan snatched the laurels or his st brilliant victory, is accounted for by disguished officers who were in both battles in ay that will startle the country, when all the ts come to be known. Our information is rect, and we have the authority to use names we desire so to do, the public will concur with in the opinion that an outrage has been committed in permitting a certain General to disce for so long a time the Federal uniform by allowed to wear it. The defeat of Wright l be the subject of official investigation.

THE STRONG DIVORCE CASE.—This dirty case, which community—a large part, at least,—e feasted for the last three weeks, has been ought to its termination. The jury, after be- in deliberation for forty-eight hours, came o court and expressed the opinion unanisly that it was impossible for them to ee. They were therefore discharged by ge Garvin. The point of disagreement was the question relative to the adultery charged inst Mr. Strong, ten of the members being favor of rendering a verdict declaring his inence, and therefore they refused their assent reto. All of them agreed on a verdict in fa- of Mr. Strong on the issues relating to the ges of adultery against Mrs. Strong.

THE most inspired and distinguished of the w York hair dressers has introduced the cus- of dressing the hair of his lady customers, adding and blending with the natural with tresses of false hair. This is, perhaps, ner thing, for the novelty of the present ion rests in the fact that when the lady wishes tch the natural hair with the false, but the ange-locks of a different color, the light or dark hair of the brunette, while the blonde's den tresses are striped with black. This ique style is called the Zebra Style, and it is expect- that it will be a great success.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

he inauguration of Mayor Morton M'Michel Philadelphia, took place at noon od Monday, Independence Hall.

n the Union Assembly caucus in Albany n. Lyman Tremain was nominated for aker.

he emancipation of slavery was celebrated Boston on Monday, by the firing of bells l firing of salutes. In the evening a large lience assembled in Tremont Temple, and es addressed by several distinguished akers.

ewis F. Simons, an Englishman, cut his fe's throat and then his own, at his boarding use in Boston, on Sunday. Both are in a tical condition.

etters from Panama state that the Chilian amer Esmeralda, which recently captured a anish war-vessel, has been retaken by an Engishman, and her executive was an American named Thompson.

ov. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, issued, Monday last, a proclamation announcing resumption of the functions of office, by permission of the President, and instructing the tizens in regard to the Commonwealth's prosects. He informs them that the General Government is restored, the *habeas corpus* still main suspended in the State, and the military power is therefore paramount in all matter of which it has special supervision, among ich the ambulations of the convicted while the freedmen are interested. The governor gives both blacks and whites good vice, telling the former that on their own so- iety, industry, honesty and good behavior ow much they depend, and admonishing the nsselling towards them, on the part of the ter, kindness, humanity and justice.

On Monday afternoon a condensed shell exded at the power house of the Girard House, Philphia. Henry Craways, a young man, had e leg blown off, and the other badly injured.

On Monday morning, Mark Mackana, while unding in the door of his residence in Philphia, was shot in the head by Edward Nulty.

The celebration by the negroes in Wilmington, C., on New Year's Day, passed off with perfect order and propriety. Large delegations re present from the surrounding country.

All the civil officers in North Carolina, apointed by the Provisional Governor, including e Ministers, Mayors and Commissioners of wns, Judges and all officers connected with ole machinery of the government, have ased to exercise any authority, their terms of fice having come to an end by the Provisional Governor vacating his office.

A Galveston, Texas, dispatch of December 27th ys: The new bark B. Sewall, from Richmond Maine, was driven ashore on the coast on the th, twelve miles west of Galveston. Captain Bussy, will his wife and daughter, reached re safely after twelve hours exposure in a at. The ship was pounding hard when he left. ne mate and crew have not been heard from at they are probably safe. The bark will be arly a total loss. She is being stripped of a portion of her cargo. She may be saved a badly damaged state.

The steamer Wilmington, arrived at New ork, brings Galveston papers to the 26th. Gov- nor Hamilton has issued a proclamation reaing, so far as he has the power, to their full vil rights, all persons recommended for special exclusion.

On New Year's day, the wife of Ex-Postmaster ripps, of Chicago, while engaged in receiving sits from her friends, at her residence, fell ock suddenly in her chair, and died instantly, thout a struggle or a word.

TATE TAX ON NATIONAL BANKS.

portant Opinion by Attorney General Meredith.

The following important opinion, affirming e right of the State to impose a tax on National Banks located within the Commonwealth, recently given by Attorney General Meredith, will e read with interest:

OPINION.

My opinion is requested by the Auditor General with the question whether the second section f the act of 30th April 1864, imposing additional taxes on banks, is applicable to the tax on National Banks located within the Commonwealth.

The section referred to imposes a tax upon among other persons and institutions therein mentioned "every incorporated and unincorporated banking institution not paying a tax o the State upon dividends under existing aws."

I am of opinion that this description includes he National Banks, and therefore that the questions presented to me should be answered n the affirmative.

Some of the National Banks were started by certain State Banks of issue, in conformity with the enabling act passed on the 23d August, 864, and it has been contended that the National Banks so formed are in some way, by reason of the provisions of that act, exempted from taxation under the act of 30th April, 1864.

The enabling act provides that, on compliance with certain requirements, the organization of the charter of any State Bank, which may become a National Bank, shall be accepted.

I do not think it material to the present question, that the act provides, in favor of a State Bank so surrendering, a corporate quasi-vitality for a short term, for the purpose of closing its concerns, "but not for the purpose of continuing under this charter or for any other business for which it was established."

Nor do I conceive it to be material to inquire whether the section which provided that the bank tax, (viz: the tax on capital stock under the act of 1863,) from which the State Banks were liable should be apportioned to the day of surrender, would by implication relieve them from a tax on net earnings under the act of 30th April, 1864, for which they were never liable. No implication would seem to be necessary, for it is beyond all doubt that they never were subject to be taxed under the act of 30th April, 1864, inasmuch as they did pay a "tax upon the State upon dividends." Further, I think it abundantly clear that on the surrender

The Daily C.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1866

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. Items especially, whatever relate to the discovery and production of oil lands and resin, or the development in general, will be acceptable and valuable. Accounts of local interest, mechanical and agricultural matters, inventions and improvements of every kind, briefly and briefly described, are solicited. In order to secure attention, communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the paper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

THE SETTLING TIME.

The customary new-year greetings and re-unions of family and social circles, pleasant and becoming at the turn of the season, are past. The holidays are over. The routine of ordinary affairs is resumed. Industry has taken up its tools again. Manufacturing establishments send forth their plumes of smoke and jets of steam, and resound with the noise and bustle of toil. In the quiet of counting houses and offices, the books and papers are again opened on the desks, and faces more marked with thought and anxiety than those which glow with physical toil are bent earnestly over them.

It is the settling season of business. The affairs of the past and the coming year are to be adjusted to each other. The transition demands a close scrutiny of liabilities and assets, and of expenditures in comparison with receipts. Future plans and methods have to be formed and put in operation under the suggestions of past experience. Private individuals, business houses and public institutions share proportionately in the thought and anxiety connected with these operations. The honest, honorable and safe methods of transacting business in this active community render the settling season here more quiet and easy than in many other places. Regulated by probity of principle and limited by moderation of views, business may be carried forward with safety on a large scale as well as on a small one. This has been, we are glad to believe, the basis on which the business reputation of Pittsburgh has long stood so firm and fair. Exceptional cases have been so few that they have not impaired perceptibly the general good character of our business community. Failures through misfortune have been extremely few, while frauds and breaches of trust have occurred so seldom, that when they do happen, they startle and alarm the public mind, as well as fill it with profound regrets.

But the lesson taught by such occurrences in business circles should not pass without more than emotional results. The palpable and practical suggestion which they make is *caution*. By this we do not, of course, mean that measures should be taken adroitly to conceal dishonest actions and to escape detection, but that the earliest suggestions and the feeblest inclinations to dishonesty should be repressed, that there should be no tampering with temptations to the betrayal or abuse of pecuniary trusts, and that the appetite for pleasure and the desire for gain should be rigidly subjected to the control of honest principles. Caution is demanded, not only on the part of those who hold trusts, but also on the part of those who extend them to others. A strict and just supervision of interests and business entrusted to others is one of the plainest duties. This is obviously implied in the principle of their responsibility. Men of business transactions of business men must have the same confidence in each other. But in this, oversight and accountability are correlative ideas. Partners must trust each other. Heads of establishments must confide something to the fidelity of their subordinates. Stockholders must place their joint interests under the management of legal corporations, and these must rely in the details of business on the integrity and competency of agents and employes. For the security of the interests involved and for the safety of the just emoluments of business, honesty and fidelity to trusts are of course indispensable. But that honesty and fidelity are facilitated and exempted from many dangers and temptations by the persistent prudence of wholesome and strict supervision.

Of the cases of embezzlement and defalcation that have occurred, not a small proportion have occurred through the culpable neglect of this supervision. The relaxation of oversight on the one hand has encouraged the abuse of confidence on the other. And slighter aberrations from the right undiscovered, have led to more considerable and sometimes to irreparable wrongs. We do not inculcate universal suspiciousness in business affairs, but uniform correctness, according to the claims of reciprocal trust and responsibility. An earlier attention to these claims on the one part might have perhaps prevented the criminal and penal consequences that have overtaken young KETCHUM in New York. And perhaps the same faithfulness might have warded off the crime of embezzlement from a public functionary, in the same city, which first comes to the light by his own voluntary confession. And it may be the same with other cases of dishonesty or recklessness in business speculations, by which institutions or individuals suffer losses.

As the settling season of the year is present, and immense and varied business transactions are in process of being adjusted, it ought to be a matter of congratulation in this active and enterprising community, that the unavoidable confidences involved in business meet with so little to disturb or alarm them. This may be attributed in great measure to the fair and legitimate methods in which the extensive transactions are conducted, and no small degree to the personal and considerate supervision of men over their affairs as managed by themselves, and by those whom they trust. It is thus that the wheels of business run on from year to year without hitch or jolt, integrity being the ascendant principle, and profit and honor the legitimate results.

PITTSBURGH TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

When the rebellion broke out the manufactures of Pittsburgh were in every Southern market. Of course, hostilities broke off a large and profitable trade, without, however, we are glad to know, inflicting serious loss—for the credit system had not been carried to the almost fatal extent of some other places, and other markets opening, our manufactories, with but a brief intermission, have been kept steadily employed. With the return of peace, our trade with the South almost immediately began to return; and it has continued to come back, so that now there is something like the old state of things again. Of course, the trade is not yet so great as it formerly was, though fully as great as could be expected, considering the disrupted condition of the South. Old dealers there are commencing business again where they left off. In many cases, in fact as a rule, we believe, wherever accounts were left suspended, a settlement is cheerfully made, and new orders are almost always accompanied by the money. The trade is not only growing, but appears to be healthy; and no doubt will be permanent; and as the South gets upon its feet again, larger than ever before.

We understand that the business correspondence, when the war is referred to, indicates a satisfactory state of feeling in the South. The freest expression to the desire for perpetual peace, through an unreserved acceptance of the entire lesson of the war, is frequently indulged in. Trade and commerce constitute a powerful agency in the work of reconstruction, and while statesmen are devising measures, and politicians are exercised by doubts and permitting themselves to be controlled by their apprehensions, this agency is at work, and will of itself, so far as public sentiment is concerned, in time perfect the work of reconstruction.

FALSE REPORTS.—Going the rounds of the papers is the report of an alleged interview between Representative WILSON, of Iowa, and President JOHNSON, wherein from the President that he will not use the "patronage" of the Government to strengthen himself in carrying out the measures which he has deemed best suited to restore the unity of the States,—a pledge, it is represented, the President declined to give. This imaginary report appeared in the Chicago *Tribune*, and its tendency if not design was mischievous. On this point, however, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* has the following, which squares with our own information:

It is astonishing how many reports of interviews of a remarkable character between the President and this or that member of Congress

year in some miles away. The ...ago *Tribune*. The conversation there reported ...honorable Mr. Wilson, of ...as a correspondent of the ...cannot be recognized at the White House as having taken place in any such shape. To Mr. Wilson's credit, be it said, notwithstanding his own hot-tempered report of the affair, he behaved like a gentleman, and was not guilty of either the impudence or the threatening language attributed to him. A great many people with ruffled feathers visit the White House, but they all come away meekly, even if they don't get as much satisfaction as they desire.

COMING DOWN TO THEIR LEVEL.

The reports show that places of mushroom growth in the Venango Oil Regions are rapidly approaching their inevitable level. The wild spirit of speculation, to which, in many instances, they have owed their existence, has nearly exhausted itself and now, we are told, dullness pervades these towns, and the future is not so bright. Formerly, the custom was to make fortunes in a day, then in weeks and next in months, but now the ambitious after worldly wealth in oil have before them in the attainment of their ends, patient and persevering toil. The past year was an exciting one in the oil regions, much of the surplus capital of the country being attracted thither by the fabulous wealth lidden in the earth. The great rush and throng of capitalists made every kind of business brisk and profitable, and many preferred to invest in trade and other business rather than in search of oil. Everybody prospered, populations of towns increased wonderfully, and everything went on swimmingly. But there was to be a turning point to this great success, and sooner than most persons were willing to believe. Trade overdone, has begun to diminish, and the rush of speculators has fallen off. Firms whose sales in the prosperous times averaged one thousand dollars per day are now content if their receipts average one hundred dollars in the same period. This falling off indicates that the speculative spirit is dying out. While the future of these towns is not so promising, it is by no means gloomy; for, with a shrewd and industrious population, they will now go upon a firm and legitimate basis. The wealth of Venango county has not yet been one-fourth developed, while the newer oil territories of Clarion, Warren, Crawford, and Armstrong have scarcely put forth an effort. Men of capital with the labor to back it, alone are to be depended upon in the future for the development of the oleaginous wealth of the extensive Western Pennsylvania oil region, and we are glad to know that such men are now at work, and that their number is daily increasing. As it was in California, so will it be in the oil regions; the insane spirit of speculation having expended itself, the honest, well-directed efforts of labor and capital combined will build up the towns and business upon a more stable and prosperous basis. There is a bright future for the temporarily depressed towns in the oil regions.

TEMPERANCE.—This subject, the importance of which cannot be overrated, is receiving renewed and earnest consideration, both in the city and at many points in the country. A generation nearly has passed since the triumph of temperance might have been regarded as complete for the time. The generation which was saved by it from the manifold and tremendous evils of intemperance has been succeeded by another which has not received the salutary instruction and warning necessary to its safety, and consequently large numbers of the youth are ensnared and destroyed before they are aware of their danger. They drink of the intoxicating cup for hilarity till they fall under the tyrannical power of habit, and become the slaves of the appetite which they first indulged for pleasure.

We are not of those who believe that intemperance is as general among the people as it formerly was, but it has a prevalence sufficiently extensive, and especially among the young, to appeal strongly to the patriot and to the Christian for efforts to stay its progress of destruction and to rescue the unwary and imperilled youth from its threatening power. Experience, we think, commends the use of moral and persuasive means—instruction, warning, and good example. These, in concerted action, achieved the former victory. Their efficacy may be relied on, when earnestly employed, for future success.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—There is in the city a large number of young persons, both residents here and apprentices from the country, whose daily employments prevent their going to school through the day, and who are therefore growing up without adequate education. It would be probably found, on careful inquiry, that the number of this class is larger than is commonly supposed. Evening schools are the only remedy for this evil. They might supply the means of education to those who otherwise are in danger of growing to manhood in years, without the education necessary to the right discharge of its duties. The evenings often spent in idleness or in places of vicious resort, might be improved to their advantage through life, by many of these boys and young men, if the opportunity were afforded them.

We believe the Directors of the Public Schools have sometimes and to some extent taken order on this subject. Its importance directly to a large class of persons, and remotely to the whole community claims that it should engage their practical consideration.

Mr. SEWARD has sailed for the Southern coast, and the occasion is seized upon to set afloat some very interesting rumors, the most interesting of which is, that he will have an interview with MAXIMILIAN at Vera Cruz, when the future of the Mexican question will be fixed. It may not be safe to believe everything, but stranger things have happened than that; while this interview will probably never take place, the Mexican question will finally receive its solution by the withdrawal of the French from Mexico, and the stipulation by the United States to keep hands off while MAXIMILIAN fights it out with the Liberals—and gets whipped, as he probably would. At any rate, belief in this view of the case is not confined to mere gossip-seekers at the Capitol.

THE WEATHER.—Mild, unusually mild is its character. More mud than ice or snow incommodes the pedestrian on our streets. The ground has hardly been clad with a clean, white mantle since the winter came in. It is winter by the almanac, but not by the weather. The Frost King has made but one sharp raid among us, as yet, and that some two weeks agone. The oldest inhabitant gives his usual testimony on the history of the subject.

The Currency Question.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Some weeks since I sent you a few words about the currency, which you were kind enough to publish. Since that date the lower House of Congress has endorsed Mr. McCulloch's views, and we are to have the currency (so *redundant* that nobody can obtain enough of it) reduced—when, nobody seems to know. The Secretary estimates the circulation before the war at $200,000,000—people should recollect this is more a guess than an estimate, for the local banks in very many sections had a much larger circulation than they were disposed to admit—many good judges say it was nearer $300,000,000. But let us take the guess as a demonstration:

We had before the war, say $200,000,000. Now credits are only half as long, and we consequently require twice as great a circulation, say $400,000,000. No man in his senses will deny that there is twice as much business done now as there was in 1860 so we require now $800,000,000, which is more than we have of greenbacks and paper money.

I feel prepared to possess very great knowledge of these things, but what views I do possess are pretty sharply defined, and I hope some one who differs from me will say wherein I am in error. It will be observed that I omit all mention of the "triple price" argument.

MONEY.

SOUTHERN HISTORY.—It is generally understood that General Lee and probably other late Confederate officers, are preparing sketches of the operations under their several commands, which will, in due time, be given to the public. Meanwhile we caution our readers against accepting as history, or as probable fact, the conjectures of such publications as may anticipate the authentic records to which we have referred as forthcoming. Among these conjectures, in some cases going the rounds of the press, but which we are satisfied is entirely erroneous, to the effect that General Lee, in evacuating the lines before Richmond and Petersburg, had predetermined the surrender of his army. We are very sure that this supposition, though given as the inference from facts supposed to justify it, is not their true interpretation, and that there could be no greater mistake.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

NEW YORK STATE DEBT.—The funded debt of the State existed on the 30th of September, 1865, as follows: Canal debt, $27,107,521 48; general fund debt, $6,356,864 37—total, $33,464,385 85. On the 30th of September, 1866, it stood as follows: Canal debt, $19,424,858 49; general fund debt, $6,660,864 37—total, $26,475,570 86. Diminution of the debt as it existed before the war, $8,-127,355 99. But for the large bounty loan made during the last year, the State would have been within a few years entirely free from debt. The certificates issued on account of the loan amounted on the 30th of December, 1865, to $25,566,000, which, added to the Canal and general fund debt, $26,475,570 36, makes the total indebtedness of the State, $51,041,570 00.

PERSONAL.

—The Princess Helena, whose engagement is just reported, is the third daughter of the Queen, and is in her twentieth year, while her future husband, is in his thirty-fourth. He is the brother of the Duke of Augustenburg, whose claims to the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein have of late given rise to so much dispute. The Duke has, however, a son, born in 1863, so that his brother is only heir presumptive to his rights, if, indeed they may be. Prince Frederick is a Major in the Lancers of the Guard of Prussia, and, having neither principality nor functions which would require his residence abroad, will be able to reside in England.

—Prof. J. M. Wehli has been giving concerts through the West with uniform success. He gave one last Saturday evening at Crosby's Opera House in Chicago. On coming before the audience and taking his seat at the piano, he found that the keys had been smeared with tallow, probably by some rival musician. Nevertheless, he succeeded in performing to the satisfaction of the audience, who testified their appreciation of his music by abundant applause.

—The news from China mentions the drowning, while in irons, of Gen. Burgevine, the chief of the Taepings, and that the American Consul at Shanghai, China, had declared, in consequence of his cruel treatment by the Chinese, that the treaty with the United States had been violated. Burgevine was a New Yorker, and went to China several years since, where he has finished most of his eventful career. Those who will be remembered that in 1861 a Bostonian named Ward succeeded in organizing for the Chinese Government a force of Filipinos and American soldiers, under American and European officers, for the purpose of repelling the invasion of the tribe of barbarians known as the Taepings. This force was for the defense of Shanghai, and was commanded by Ward. Burgevine was his second in command, and when Ward was killed in October, 1862, Burgevine succeeded him.

—The following appears in a Washington letter: General Wilson, famed in history and in song as the captor of Jeff, is to be married, at Wilmington, the day after to-morrow. It is expected that both the bride and the fair will turn out in full force. "No cards."

—Mr. Bayne, in his letter in the *Watchman and Reflector*, the present week, speaking of the recent outbreak in Jamaica, says:—There are not a few in this country—and I profess to be one of the number—who never think of the Indian mutiny without a burning sense of shame on account of the cruelties committed by the British in suppressing it, and the mood of the better part of British society will not brook anything or ambiguity in the affair in Jamaica. My own opinion is, that Governor Eyre and the whites of Jamaica were the victims of unreasonable panic, lost their head, and were hurried into atrocities at which, in calmer moments, they will stand aghast.

—Dr. Bellows has printed a card to correct the statement which is now going the rounds on his authority, on the ratio of our native troops to the whole number enlisted in the war. According to the best sources of information at present open to me, the ratio of native born soldiers, in the whole army, was eighty per cent. of the whole. *Per contra*, the percentage of disabled, demanding or requiring asylum, is, according to the last returned, eighty-two per cent, of it of foreign birth. Within a week's time a correspondent will give over the names, subject of the number and claims of our disabled soldiers, with the wants of the widows and orphans to have relief, if need be, secured by the United States Sanitary Commission.

—The rebel General Early writes from Havana denying that he is an applicant for Federal clemency. He says that he would not accept a pardon, regrets that his services were not of more avail to the cause for which he fought, and disdains all allegiance to this Government, declaring that he is an exile because unwilling to submit to the foreign yoke imposed upon his country.

—General Fitz John Porter was a passenger in the steamer Java, which sailed from New York on Wednesday for Liverpool.

—Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill, late of the Confederate army, is at Macon, Georgia, as a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly, now convened in that city.

—Queen Victoria, when at home, regularly teaches a Sunday School and Bible Class for the benefit of those residing in the Palace and its vicinity How attentive she is to her own children may be inferred from a late touching circumstance. The Archdeacon of London on one occasion was catechising the young Princes, and, being surprised at the accuracy of their answers, said to the youngest Prince, "Your Governess deserves great credit for instructing you so thoroughly in the catechism." Upon which the boy responded, "Oh, but it is mamma who teaches us the catechism." Many American mothers may take a profitable hint from the Queenly practice.

—A Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* speaks of the domestic difficulties in Spain with great plainness. He says the Queen is disliked by the people because of her unchaste character and her want of confidence in their loyalty. A revolution is regarded as inevitable unless she resigns, and the priests and parasites who surround her will persuade her not to do that. It is probable that she will be driven from the throne and a new dynasty set up.

—The report that General Grant is about to visit the Rio Grande is without authority; as soon as his duties in Washington will allow, he will make a visit to New Orleans by the most expeditious route, as usual.

—Henry Winter Davis, whose sudden and lamented death has been announced, was born in Annapolis in 1817, and was, consequently, forty-eight years of age. He was a member of the 34th, 35th, 36th and 38th Congresses, serving during the last as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In 1862 he published a book entitled "The War of Armand and Ahrimam, in the Nineteenth Century." He was at first in public life an "American," or Know-nothing, but was a man of intelligent independence of character, and never worked well in partizan harness. He was a decided and distinguished loyalist throughout the war, and was one of the clearest thinkers and most forcible speakers and writers in the country. He was of radical views, and the author of the celebrated Wade and Davis Manifesto, against the reconstruction policy of Mr. Lincoln, as shown in the Louisiana case.

—The Chicago *Republican* is responsible for the following: An American lady, who represented herself as being the wife of a United States Consul, appeared on the 12th ult., at the Marlborough Street Police Court, London, to take out a summons against Madame Rachel, the famous enamelor, for the recovery of a diamond ring worth about a hundred and fifty dollars, given in consideration of the obliteration of the marks left upon her face by the small-pox. The American lady, having full confidence in Madame Rachel's advertisement to that effect, seems to have crossed the Atlantic for no other purpose than to avail herself of the London enamelier's alleged skill; but under the conviction that she had been swindled, she claimed the return of the diamond ring. This being refused, she took out the summons, which was granted.

Madame Rachel's defense is that the American lady was to have paid £100, but only paid £20 on account; that she had attended her for eight days; and that the lady had also taken three or four "Arabian" baths at Madame Rachel's house.

The magistrate remarked that sometimes very large sums were obtained from persons who put themselves in the hands of advertisers. A sum of £700 had been obtained, he believed, in one instance. He had no control over the press, and he thought it would be better to avoid discussion until the summons was heard.

Congress and the Railroads.

The Hon. John D. Baldwin, member of the House from the Eighth District of Massachusetts, writes to the Worcester *Spy*, of which journal he is the editor, that Mr. Washburne's Railroad bill has been misunderstood. Its passage was hailed as a blow at the Camden and Amboy monopoly. Mr. Baldwin avers that—"Its real but undeclared purpose was to release the Illinois Central Railroad Company from its obligation to carry troops and military stores for the Government free of charge. That road has been constructed, chiefly, by means of the magnificent grant of lands by Congress, and now its owners seek to escape from the obligations of the contract made with the Government when they accepted those lands. The bill, which went through the House under the previous question without debate, practically authorizes every railroad in the country to claim and receive compensation for carrying troops and military stores for the Government, thus not only releasing the Illinois Central Company, but actually rendering null and void the conditions under which similar grants of lands were made to other railroads. I think the bill will die in the Senate."

FILLING ICE-HOUSES WITH SNOW.—As the time is now approaching when the supply of ice for the ensuing year is to be secured, I beg leave to give you the experience of one of our "Clifton Farmers' Club," of Clifton, Ohio. His ice-house is situated on the side of a gravel hill, covering a pit ten feet deep and twelve feet square, and is simply a frame structure over the pit, about four or five feet in height; the sides of the pit are boarded up, and the drainage is through the gravel.

Finding it expensive to haul ice from the neighboring ponds and rivers, he last winter filled his house with snow, after the manner, (or my friend is a traveler,) simply rolling it up in masses, and with a wheelbarrow conveying it to the house—first lining the sides of the pit with straw, and after it was filled covering the snow with the same material, thus filling his house without cost, and securing an abundant supply of good ice for his large family during the whole summer. The snow settled down to a compact mass, when the spring and summer heats affected it, and a portion still remains at the bottom of the pit as solid as a glacier of the Alps.—*Country Gentleman.*

HON. W. W. BOYCE, of South Carolina, has addressed a farewell letter to his constituents, recounting his political course, appearing himself as a masculine and modern Cassandra, and tendering wise and soothing advice, suitable to present emergencies. He urges loyalty to the Union, justice to the blacks, support of the national credit, and a renunciation of all bitterness and sectional spirit. He says:

"Looking to the great future, I should say the first thing for the South is white immigration; the second thing is white immigration; the third thing is white immigration. You should do everything in your power to invite a white population, both by your legislation and favorable public sentiments. Receive immigrants from Europe and the United States with open arms. The danger in the future is in collision of races; your safety is in the closest sympathy with your own race in the United States. You need the friendship of the American people; take every step to obtain it."

SENATOR SUMNER'S VIEWS.—There can no longer be a doubt that Mr. Sumner has lost all confidence in the President. His "whitewashing" ejaculation, though hasty, undoubtedly expressed his views of Mr. Johnson. That is, he believes the President capable of attempting to "whitewash" the party at large from the work of carrying his own plans of immediate restoration. This is an extreme view, and I believe is not correct, though there is a class of facts which, if constantly dwelt on, will drive almost any one to the conclusion that Mr. Sumner is right. But the mistake is in considering only this class of facts. There are others to be taken into view. The President seems to be in excellent health at the present time. He is not worried by the "great controversy" so far as to disturb digestion—if one may judge by his looks. He does not feel care, as Mr. Lincoln did, and therefore thrives in the midst of excitement.—*Boston Traveller's Washington Letter.*

LIVE STOCK IN OHIO.—According to the recent Ohio State Agricultural Reports, the total number of horses in the State is 675,641; value, $42,858,879. Total number of cattle, 1,109,258; value, $21,852,394. Hamilton county has the largest number of horses—17,139; and Pickaway the largest number of cattle—32,011. The whole number of sheep in the State is 6,527,252, valued at $21,720,786. Hogs, 1,456,695, valued at $8,361,183. Licking county has the greatest number of sheep—226,794, and Pickaway county the largest number of hogs—47,048.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

We see it stated that the famous New York Seventh Regiment is about to give a grand ball, which will surpass anything of the kind ever occurring in that city. They propose to expend $70,000, and 3,000 tickets will be sold at $20 each. The occasion for this affair is a "reception" of members who have been officers of the army during the war. Delmonico is to furnish supper at a cost of $60,000.

A committee of oil producers and dealers from the West are on their way to Philadelphia, their object being to unite the trade in a memorial to the Legislature, with a view to influencing Congress in favor of a reduction in the present oppressive tax on crudes and refined petroleum.

The New York *Commercial Chronicle* publishes a complete list of vessels destroyed or boarded by Southern privateers. It appears that there were four steamers, seventy-eight ships, forty-three brigs, eighty-two barques, and sixty-eight schooners—in all two hundred and seventy-five vessels of nearly one million tons in the aggregate captured.

It has been generally supposed that an application for pardon was made by the rebel Gen. Lee some months ago, but an examination of the records of the Attorney General's office proves that no such application has yet been filed. All the manifestation of contrition that General Lee has exhibited has been the signing of an amnesty oath prior to entering upon the duties of President of the Washington college.

There is a rumor that some of the New York members will oppose the $800,000 appropriation to Pennsylvania for clearing out the rebels. There is not a particle of doubt that the appropriation is correct, but whether it will be successful is another question.

The extent of the California wine interest is comparatively little known in the Atlantic States. Every year increases the product enormously. The estimate for the present year is 350,000 gallons in Los Angelos county, 350,000 gallons in Sonoma county, and 300,000 in the remainder of the State, or 1,000,000 gallons in all—more than four times the entire product of the United States in 1860.

The "Book Concern," as it is called, of the Methodists was originated in 1789 by a preacher in Philadelphia, on a borrowed capital of $600. After a time it was removed to New York, and in 1833 took its present location. Its capital now is $637,000. The total profit from 1833 to 1864 was $1,171,884 60, and these all go for denominational purposes.

There has been considerable trepidation caused among flour merchants by the revelation that the amount of flour stored in New York amounted to a million of barrels, which is the largest quantity ever in that city at this time of the year. The information created a general fear that the prices would shortly decline, and a desire to ship was the consequence. Many shipments were effected for Europe, but the rates demanded by ship owners were considered so high that but few cargoes were shipped.

A savings bank for colored people, established only three months ago in Louisville, Kentucky, has received in deposits over $30,000. Not $7,000 has been received from colored soldiers, originally from Kentucky, but now on duty in Texas. This bank is a branch of a National Savings Bank for Freedmen, Bureau Savings and Trust Company, "chartered by Congress and approved by President Lincoln, March 3, 1865, President Johnson highly commends its doings and directed the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy, to give it all proper facilities.

The *Des Moines Register* says that an organization has been completed in that city for the construction of a railroad from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, to connect at the latter point with the Union Pacific railroad. The name of the corporation is to be "The Iowa Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company," B. F. Allen has been chosen President.

The Second Comptroller has directed, in lieu of erroneous reports published abroad, that only matured instalments of bounty due at the time of a soldier's death, together with arrearages of pay and allowances, will descend to his heirs or next of kin. Instalments of bounty unmatured at death revert to the Government.

A Plan to Pay the National Debt.

It is represented that, according to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, as touching the *modus operandi* of raising the necessary funds to meet the current demands on the Treasury and to absorb the floating debt, one of the propositions is to create a sort of preferred loan—a liability of the Government considered something better than any of the existing obligations, as an inducement to their more ready absorption. This, it strikes us, is beginning at the wrong end of the subject matter. To induce subscription to a public loan, or in fact, to induce a capitalist to lend his money to anybody for any purpose, the first requirement is of repayment in the first thing considered. If the already involved debtor has no other inducement to offer his creditor for further loans than larger interest or other similar advantage, he will not feel much inclined to comply; but, if the debtor comes promptly up and says what he owes as his liabilities mature, he at once establishes a credit that makes the creditor-capitalist afterward his borrower. He will naturally to offer to lend on better terms than before. It is equally true with the Government as with individuals. The important question with the Finance Committee and with Congress is for them to establish the Government the reputation as a prompt and certain payer. This is to be done in but one way—by actual payment from money realized from some sort of taxation, and not by borrowing the specific amount from Peter to pay Paul, which is but a mere change of the credit from one point to another. With the establishment of good credit the Government Treasury will be immediately put at ease, and a huge stride will have been taken in the direction of payments; for, however proper it may be to narrow the paper circulation of the country, it is beyond all question true that specie payments will never be reached except through confidence that the paper is beyond all peradventure worth its face in coin. It is never doubted that all bank notes should be redeemed in coin, but to maintain them of equal value with it all that is necessary to this end is that whenever coin is needed to liquidate an adverse balance of trade, it can be had at par on demand. When all the banks pretended to pay specie the great volume of the currency was paper because their notes are more convenient, can be easily carried and concealed about the person, and remitted with little risk by mail. So long as no one wants coin and action can be maintained by the banks, and the public well know that these institutions have not the ability to redeem in specie one-tenth of their demand liabilities. A first important step is to get rid of the legal tender clause in future notes, and with them to withdraw the fractional currency, beginning with the smaller denominations.

The Railroad Projected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the Valley of Virginia.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* gives statistics to prove that the distance from the point of intersection on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to the City of Baltimore is greater by the proposed route than by the roads already in operation via Lynchburg, Gordonsville, Alexandria, &c., and argues hence that the projected scheme will never be carried out.

The Staunton *Spectator* is evidently pleased with Mr. Garrett's proposition. It calls on the people to reflect upon the folly which, years ago, prevented the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company from constructing this road; and advises the Virginia legislators to countenance the opening of railroads and canals in every part of the State—the constructors, of course, to pay the expenses.

Chambersburg.

The people of Chambersburg have agreed upon a memorial to the Legislature, asking for an appropriation for the relief of their citizens who were suddenly impoverished by McClausland's atrocious destruction of the town in July, 1864. It presents a case which is deserving of the most liberal consideration. A large portion of the population are still utterly impoverished, and are utterly unable to rebuild their houses and resume business. The private contributions for their relief amount as to but $100,000, while the property destroyed was worth two millions. The parties rebuilding of the town, which is going on, is done with borrowed money from other cities. As it is a matter of history that Chambersburg was made the one great object of rebel hatred in Pennsylvania. All the fury of McClausland's force was expended upon her, while other towns were spared. As there is a very large surplus in the State Treasury, we can afford to have a liberal appropriation made for the relief of the sufferers.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

MEXICO.—The anxiety of Maximilian's government to encourage emigration to Mexico from the United States is shown in the strong inducements to settlers held forth in the documents recently issued for wide-spread circulation by his "Imperial Commissioner of Colonization," the American ex-rebel Lieutenant Maury. Maury presents in glowing colors the wonderful natural resources of the country, which only need Anglo-Saxon brain and muscle for their development. Meantime, a City of Mexico correspondence informs us, both Maximilian and the Republicans are awaiting with the greatest anxiety the action of the Congress of the United States relative to the Monroe doctrine. The Republicans are sanguine that they will soon be reinforced by an army from this country, while Maximilian expresses great desire for the most intimate friendship with us and our government, and hopes, though not at all confidently, for recognition. He thinks, however, that if he could have a private conference with President Johnson and Secretary Seward he could bring them over to his side.

THE CROPS IN TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. M. Gregory, Assistant Commissioner for the State of Texas, informs General Howard under date of Galveston, December 9, that the planters, farmers and business men generally report to him, during a journey of some seven hundred miles in that State, thus the crops were all gathered and that there was an abundance, quite sufficient to meet the demands of all, white and black, for the coming year. The cotton crops, he says, although about half the usual yield, was so well gathered, and commands such high prices, that it will bring more wealth into the State than any which has here-tofore been thrown in the market; and this, he adds, was accomplished principally by the labor of freedmen.

IN a brief interview with Hon. John Lynch, Representative from this district, who is now at home on a very brief visit, we found him Very hopeful and confident in relation to the Reconstruction problem. He represents the feeling very strong in both Houses against hasty action, and believes Congress may be relied upon to secure to the nation the just fruits of the war founded upon utter and down-right rebellion. He has confidence in President Johnson, and does not believe he will make any issue with Congress.—*Portland, Me., Advertiser.*

PERFUMERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
TOILET ARTICLES.

Lubin's Extracts,
Lew's Extracts,
Lubin's Soaps,
Lubin's Toilet Waters,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Bouquet Ecossaise,
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Toilet Sets,
Puff Boxes, French,
Florida Water,
Farina Cologne,
Bills' Soaps,
Gold Hair Powder,
Silver Hair Powder,
Shell Hair Brushes,
Inlaid Hair Brushes,
Toilet Mirrors,
Shaving Brushes,
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Pocket English Razors,
Fine Pocket Pieces,
Fine Vallets, Morocco,
Cigar Cases,
Cigar Holders,
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Turkish Towels,
Ladies' Companions

All a large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Medicinal Liquors, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Dyes, Paints, &c., of the very best grades, at price very low.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
Successors to N. McCLARRAN & Co.,
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THE

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IMPROVED FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

Are universally acknowledged as the Cheapest, Simplest, and Best. These Machines Hem, Fell, Stitch, Bind, Braid, Tuck, Plait and Gather, and sew on at the same time, without basting.

OVER 200,000

Of these Machines are now in use throughout America and the civilized world.

This single fact should determine the choice of an intelligent be yer.

There is no investment which PAYS SO LARGE AN INTEREST, or brings more Health, Comfort and Happiness to the Household.

Every Machine Warranted

THREE YEARS

And obliging and competent persons sent to the home of the purchaser to instruct in the use of the same, free of charge.

An examination of the merits of this Machine is solicited before making a Purchase.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

NO. 27 FIFTH STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ja5-2i

EAST LIBERTY ACADEMY.

The Second Term of this Institution will commence on the second day of January. It is desirable that students should enter at the beginning of the term. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, at the Academy Building, on Hiland Avenue, opposite the Presbyterian Church, or at his residence.

REV. WM. C. SMITH, A. M.

References may be made to
Rev. Wm. B. McIlvaine, James B. Lyon, Esq.,
Rev. John Gillespie, George A. Berry, Esq.,
Rev. H. Kennebaugh, Richard Bard, Esq.,
Hon. J. F. Sterrett, George S. Negley, Esq.
Dr. D. W. Lewis, C. H. Paulson, Esq.,
Dr. A. H. Gross, General A. S. Negley.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY

Will resume its duties JANUARY 11, 1866, at CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA. This Academy affords the best facilities for a correct classical, mathematical, and Military Instruction. The Accommodations are ample, the Discipline efficient. Young Men desiring to enter the Academy as Cadets can obtain Circulars by applying to

COL. THEODORE HYATT,
President P. M. A.,
Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

ja1-11l

POTATOES.

200 barrels Extra Peach Blow Potatoes, 200 barrels Extra Prince Albert Potatoes, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.
ja3 141 and 143 First street.

FIRE CLAY.

20 barrels Missouri Fire Clay just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.
ja3

BASE BALLS AND BATS—FOR

Sale by
JAMES BOWN,
ja3 136 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) Per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 12th inst., free of Government tax.
ja3 R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1866.

THIS BANK HAS DECLARED a dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government Tax, payable on and after January 9th inst.
ja3-2w JNO. G. MARTIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' NAT'L BANK,
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT per cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of United States Government Tax.
ja3 JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier.

FARMER'S DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, free of tax payable on demand.
ja3-3t R. A. GEORGE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock (free of Government tax) out of the profits of the last six months.
ja3-3t J. VAN LEER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE DENIS RUN AND WEST HICKORY OIL COMPANY has this day declared a dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent, free of tax, payable on the 15th inst., on demand at their office, No. 115 Fourth street.
JOHN L. GLOSSER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 2, 1866. ja3-3i

NOTICE TO PHILLIPSBURG AND ROCHESTER FERRY COMPANY.—At a stockholders meeting of the Phillipsburg and Rochester Ferry Company held at Phillipsburg, December 23d, 1865, it was unanimously resolved that there be an assessment made on each share of the Capital Stock of seventy Dollars, to pay off the debt of the Company for building; payable forthwith, to either H. W. Cimmiotti, Pittsburgh; Geo. C. Strycker, or Chas. A. Hirst, Rochester, or Capt. John M. Shrodes or J. J. Strawaker, Phillipsburg.
CHAS. B. HURST, Secretary.
ja3-2t

SHERIDAN OIL COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Sheridan Oil Company of Pittsburgh will be held in the Public School House, Fifth Ward, on THURSDAY, at 7 P. M., January 4th, 1866, at which time all of the stockholders are requested to be present.
ja3-2t BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

REG

The Daily Commercial

AFTER THE BALL.

BY HORY PERRY.

They sat and combed their beautiful hair,
Their long bright tresses, one by one,
As they touched and talked in their chamber there,
After the ball was done.

Idly they talked of waltz and quadrille,
Idly they laughed, like other girls,
Who over the fire, when all is still,
Comb out their braids and curls.

Robes of satin and Brussels lace,
Knots of flowers, and ribbons, too,
Scattered about in every place,
For the revel is through.

And Maud and Madge in robes of white,
The prettiest night-gowns under the sun,
Stockingless, slipperless, all in the night,
For the revel is done.

Sit and comb their beautiful hair,
Those wonderful waves of brown and gold,
Till the fire is out in the chamber there,
And the little bare feet are cold.

Then out of the gathering winter chill,
All out of the ballroom's radiance gone,
While the fire is out and the house is still,
Maud and Madge together—

Maud and Madge in robes of white,
The prettiest night-gowns under the sun,
Curtained away from the chilly night,
After the revel is done,

Float along in a splendid dream,
Tis a golden glitter's tinkling tune,
While a thousand lustres shimmering stream
In a palace's grand saloon.

Flashing of jewels and flutter of laces,
Tropical odors sweeter than musk,
Men and women with beautiful faces
And eyes of tropical dusk,

And one face shining out like a star,
One face haunting the dream of each,
And one voice, sweeter than others are,
Breaking in silvery speech.

Telling through lips of bearded bloom
An old, old story over again,
As down the royal bannered room,
To the golden glitter's strain,

Two and two they dreamily walk,
While an unseen spirit walks beside,
And, all unheard in the lover's talk,
He claimeth one for his bride.

O Maud and Madge, dream on together,
With never a pang of jealous fear!
For, ere the bridal night comes hither
Shall wither another year,

Robed for the bridal and robed for the tomb,
Braided brown hair and golden tress,
There'll be only one of you left for the bloom
Of the bearded lips to press.

Only one for the bridal pearls,
The robe of satin and Brussels lace—
Only one to blush through her curls
At the sight of a lover's face.

O beautiful Madge, in your bridal white!
For you the revel has just begun:
But for her, who sleeps in your arms to-night,
The revel of Life is done!

But robed and crowned with your saintly bliss,
Queen of heaven and bride of the sun,
O beautiful Maud, you'll never miss
The kisses another hath won!

The Vintage of Burgundy.

The exhibition of the produce of the new vintages of Burgundy, which takes place annually at the Hotel de Ville of Beaune, has been more remarkable both for quality and quantity than any which have been held for years past. The verdict of superiority was unanimously given in favor of the wine belonging to the Hospital of Beaune, which was knocked down to a contractor at twenty-five per cent. dearer than the price of last year. These vintages are so celebrated that every wine merchant in France pires to the honor of placing them upon his talogue; and, strange to say, they seem to improve with age, although the same system of ulture is in use which was ordained in the ll of the testator, who bequeathed them to e hospital, and none of the inventions of odern times have ever been practiced upon em. The Hospital of Beaune is the most surb of all the charitable institutions of Europe, and its history is curious enough. It was ounded in the fifteenth century by Raulin, the ubtle and blood-thirsty Chancellor of Charles e Bold, the last Duke of Burgundy. This man, ose crimes committed in the light of day d to the knowledge of the world were terrible enough, is said to have had a secret sin on his soul, worse than any of those to which e whole country could bear witness, some ep and deadly sin for which even the kind ercession of mother church was powerless to tain forgiveness from heaven. It was in the ry midst of his career of splendor and prosrity that the terrors of the world to come seem have seized upon him in a suddenness as st as awful and appalling as the reckless inity of which he had given a scandalous speche to the world; and seized with abject fear the reflection of what might be his fate hereer, he resolved to render unto God the things which he had robbed the people. It was then at he laid the foundation of this superb spital, where the citizens might spend their k sick, and the aged have been lodged ore splendidly than the households of any a prince at the courts of Germany. The alls are spacious—ten metres in height from or to ceiling—the beds of carved oak, shelter by red morocco curtains exactly like the beds princes of that day. The cooking utensils of ter and copper are the very same as furnish by the founder. At the bottom of each ward a sanctuary where service is duly performed Sundays and festivals for the benefit of the k unable to leave their beds. Every attention is paid to the religious consolation of the tients. All the beds are turned towards the ar, so that each sufferer may see as well as ar the officiating priest. And at the close of e service one long moaning prayer ascends to aven for mercy on the soul of Messire ulin, Grand Chancellor and Knight of Hon- r of the Most Highand Mighty Prince Charles, the Duke Bold, Duke, &c. &c. &c. The application for mercy, which has been ending to the Throne of Grace for years, must surely have reached the heavy of the founder. The produce of the great ntages bestowed by the conscience-stricken nchellor as a gift to the Hospital of Beaune is ar- ived forever, was sold by auction this year for more than 200,000 francs, which is considerably high a figure, but generally varied from 125,- to 150,000. Every fibre of patriotic pride was ched by the testator in the growth of each, and one voice, sweeter than others are, Breaking in silvery speech.

Telling through lips of bearded bloom
An old, old story over again,
As down the royal bannered room,
To the golden glitter's strain,

Two and two they dreamily walk,
While an unseen spirit walks beside,
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He claimeth one for his bride.

O Maud and Madge, dream on together,
With never a pang of jealous fear!
For, ere the bridal night comes hither
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Robed for the bridal and robed for the tomb,
Braided brown hair and golden tress,
There'll be only one of you left for the bloom
Of the bearded lips to press.

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The robe of satin and Brussels lace—
Only one to blush through her curls
At the sight of a lover's face.

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For you the revel has just begun:
But for her, who sleeps in your arms to-night,
The revel of Life is done!

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And at the close of e service one long moaning prayer ascends to aven for mercy on the soul of Messire ulin, Grand Chancellor and Knight of Hon- r of the Most Highand Mighty Prince Charles, the Duke Bold, Duke, &c. &c. &c. The application for mercy, which has been ending to the Throne of Grace for years, must surely have reached the heavy of the founder. The produce of the great ntages bestowed by the conscience-stricken ncellor as a gift to the Hospital of Beaune is ar- ived forever, was sold by auction this year for more than 200,000 francs, which is considerably high a figure, but generally varied from 125,- to 150,000. Every fibre of patriotic pride was ched by the testator in the growth of each, own with the vineyards of Burgundy. The otion was great honor to the buyers and sel- s as the bottle and thumb glass went round; d the knowing click of the tongue against the th proclaimed, in a language well known by e initiated, the superiority of the flavor and dy of the wine over that of many years pre- ous. The jealous care with which the growers Burgundy keep their wines from any mix- re or assimilance with inferior sorts, contrasts ely with the cheating, gambling, knavish actices in use among the Gascon cultivators, d catalogues published every year by the Com- Viticole of Beaune is consulted with as much erence by the connoisseur for their truthful ealogy of the "Great Wines" of the country, the Stud Book for the lineage of the pure- nded horses of the turf. Many days before e redresser who presumed to dishonor the e mines by manure, or the introduction of inferior quality vegetation, was condemned by e Dukes of Burgundy to be hung upon the gal- ws in the middle of the vineyard he had thus lluted. This tradition has been lead to a cer- n extent; and the rivalry with the wines of scony has induced the cultivators to vie with ach in quantity, rather than in quality, and n many of the fine old species have become ner than in former times; but a resolution s passed at Beaune which will greatly d to the preservation of purity in the rgundian stock. At the Great Exhibition of 1807 a beaunet is to be established, where the wines of Burgundy may be ted and sold by the bottle to all amateurs, th a warranty of their especial origin. The ole of Europe will thus be called upon to nounce a verdict on their excellence, "Let growers of Gascony, of Anjou, of Perigord, of the South do likewise, if they dare!" exims the enthusiastic proposer of the measure, hich was accepted without a dissenting voice. is very doubtful, however, whether the sinity of the proceeding will be successful in ter the Burgundian himself is of artificial odnce, and loves the artificial in all things; d it is most likely that the Paris composition ewer, mild and preservating, which the restaurateurs serve him under the name of the ne vintages, will be vastly preferred to the full, h, natural flavor of the unadulterated grape ice.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., Pittsburgh, December 30th, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have declared the ular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) per nt. on the Capital Stock, and for the quarter ending cember 31 inst., payable free of Government tax, and after January 16, prox.

The semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-ALF (3½) per cent., due April 1, 1866, on the Third ortgage Bonds, has also been ordered paid in ticipation, less Government tax, on and after January 16, prox.

Shareholders and bondholders registered in New York will receive their dividends at the Banking use of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and ose registered at Pittsburgh at the Treasurer in that ty.

The transfer books will close December 30, inst., at o'clock P. M., and will re-open January 17, prox. By order of the Board. ·

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

ex30-tjn6

SMOKE, SMOKE, SMOKE.

NOWDON & WILKINS'S

Patent Smoke Preventer.

The attention of those using steam boilers is respectfully invited to the above-named fan, which is a successful operation in several places in the city and enons. Its objects are to prevent smoke and economize fuel. That it does so we have the testimony of ne of the most practical and scientific engineers of e city, (see our circulars,) and we invite those interested to call on Messrs. Davis & Phillips, Brass Founers, No. 136 Water street, Vogt & Orth's Iron Works, ith Ward, Moorhead & Co.'s Soho Iron Works, and ers for themselves. As we are largely increasing r facilities for manufacturing the instrument, which very simple, easily managed, and not likely to get t of repair, we hope to be able to supply the demand. orders left with Messrs. DAVIS & PHILLIPS, No. 136 Water street, will be thankfully received and omptly executed. Terms easy.

de28-1m NOWDON & WILKINS.

OIL LEASES

On Yellow Creek.

The Pennsylvania and Ohio Coal and Iron Company now prepared to lease a few more leases on their operty at Yellow Creek, Jefferson county, Ohio, to ersons desiring to bore for oil. Their property ates about three miles from Steubenville, on the line the Mecklenburg and Reeley tracts, containing in all out eleven hundred acres. Each lease will contain one d a half mile on either side of Yellow Creek, from mouth. Shock's run, Rush run and Rocky ch all put into Yellow Creek through these properties. e successful development of Little Beaver Creek oil on Yellow Creek. The road will be finished at cost ning to operators. Apply to LYDAY & CHORNING, Duquesne way, (one door below Hand eet.) Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

de28-1m S. N. MCCULLOUGH, on the premises.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of an order, issued out of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to-wit: Lot No. 24 in O'Farra's plan of Pittsburgh extended, situate on Third street, between Ross and Shetreets, in the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., ving a front of 24 feet on said Third street, and extendback towards Fourth street, preserving the same dth, with a uniform width throughout, two story k dwelling house. For further particulars inquire the dwelling house.

de28-td ARCHIBALD McPHEDR, Trustee.

TO LIME MERCHANTS—A rare opportunity is offered to parties wishing to purchase LIMESTONE.

The limestone is known to be of SUPERIOR QUALITY, will be furnished in quantities of from fifty to one hundred thousand perch, and will be delivered by the undersigned in boats or by the Pennsylvania Railroad, for further particulars apply to JOHN McCLOSKEY, de28-2t Perry.

CATAWBA WINE,

ade in the Fall of 1860, from grapes raised by A. Rowerde, of Bridgeport, Ohio. Invalids requiring a stimulant, or even dyspeptics, might try it.

A. RALLOU,
de28-3m Office 170 Second street, Between Smithfield and Grant streets.

ODONTO! ODONTO! ODONTO!

The "Odonto" has not its equal for cleaning and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and fragrancy the Breath. It imparts a beautiful pearly whiteness to the Teeth, not given by any other fabrice. Sold by B. E. SELLERS & Co., Agents, 99 Fifth and 97 Second sts. Pittsburgh, Cor. 2d and Wood sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

Last night but three of the celebrated artiste
MADAME CELESTE,
Who will appear for the first time here as Marie, as originally performed by her,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, will be presented the thrilling drama of
THE LAST HOPE.
Written expressly by John Oxenford for Mad. Celeste.
Marie.....Madame Celeste.
Overture.....Orchestra.
To conclude with the
SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Friday, a young lady will make her first appearance on any stage.

HANDEL'S

GRAND SACRED ORATORIO.

"THE MESSIAH"
WILL BE PERFORMED BY
100 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
In Solo and Chorus, with Orchestra, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Thursday, January 4, 1866,
IN
Lafayette Hall,
Wood Street.

W. T. WAMELINK, Conductor,
C. C. MELLOR, Pianist.

TICKETS $1 00. For sale by C. C. Mellor, Wood street and Wamelink & Barr, St. Clair street.
Reserved seats can be engaged at all music stores without extra charge, on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock A. M.
jal-3t

PITTSBURGH MUSEUM AND
Zoological Gardens.
ENTRANCE, NO. 64 FIFTH STREET.
The Most Wonderful Phenomena of the Age!

THE LIVING ESQUELETO, weighs but 7 pounds and is 16 years old; perfect form, splendid teeth and beautiful hair. Living wild animals, and 10,000 curiosities, all for one price of admission.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Wilson, Carr & Co., in the Wholesale Dry Goods Business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, Carr, McCandless & Co.
JOHN A. WILSON,
JESSE W. CARR,
DAVID McCANDLESS.
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1866.

ON RETIRING FINALLY FROM the Dry Goods Business in Pittsburgh, the undersigned tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the trade for their continued support and confidence throughout his twenty-seven years connection with it. He takes pleasure in bespeaking for his past associates and successors, Carr, McCandless & Co. a continuance of the favors heretofore so freely bestowed, and of which they are eminently worthy.
JOHN A. WILSON.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day associated together, under the name of Carr, McCandless & Co., for the purpose of transacting the Wholesale Dry Goods Business at the old Stand, No. 84 Wood street. They respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.
JESSE W. CARR,
DAVID McCANDLESS,
JAMES B. HAINES.
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1866. ja1-3t

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Wholesale Grocery Business, under the name of Means & Coffin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WILLIAM MEANS.
H. A. COFFIN.
DAVID McCANDLESS.
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1866.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership in the Wholesale Grocery Business at the old Stand, Corner of Wood and Water streets, under the style and firm of MEANS & COFFIN, as heretofore, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.
WILLIAM MEANS,
HARRISON A. COFFIN.
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1866.

IN RETIRING, I MOST CHEERfully recommend the new firm to the patronage of my friends, and the public generally.
DAVID McCANDLESS.
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1866. ja1-3w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing in the name and style of McDonald & Arbuckle is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners—Charles Arbuckle and Arbuckle, Jr., at the old stand, 242 and 244 Liberty street.
DUNCAN McDONALD,
CHARLES ARBUCKLE,
JOHN ARBUCKLE, JR.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY ENtire interest in the late firm of McDonald & Arbuckle to Charles and John Arbuckle, I cheerfully recommend them to the patronage of my friends and the public.
DUNCAN McDONALD.
Pittsburgh, November 23d, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of DUNLAP & PRICE, 153 Wood street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late firm will be settled by John Barndollar. All parties indebted to same will please call and settle. Those having claims will present the same for payment.
JOHN BARNDOLLAR,
JAMES DUNLAP.
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1866. ja1-2w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between James Kennedy and Company, on the river Blacksmithing, was dissolved on the 15th of November, 1865. All accounts due the said firm to be settled by the surviving partner, James Kennedy, at the old stand, No. 3, Water street, and 2, Canal Basin streets. All persons having claims are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for payment, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
JAMES KENNEDY,
Surviving Partner.
de30-3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership existing between Samuel Fullerton and Thomas Magill, under the name of FULLERTON & MAGILL, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Fullerton. All persons having claims against said firm will present them to the undersigned for settlement, and all persons indebted will make payment to
THOS. MAGILL, Surviving Partner.
de30-7w

NOTICES.

LINCOLN OIL AND MINING COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 4 Hand street, on the 6th of January, at 3 o'clock.
de30-1d BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this Committee will be held at the office of Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock. A full and punctual attendance is requested. W. J. GILMORE, Chairman.
de30-2t

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at Moeller's Hall, No. 65 Fifth street, on MONDAY, January 15th, 1866, at 7 o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting. D. P. CORWIN, Secretary. jal-1d

ROSS OIL COMPANY.—A MEETING of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at their office, No. 4 Hand street, on the 11th of January, at 3 o'clock; to take into consideration the propriety of changing the additional stock, into preferred stock, and for the election of officers. A full attendance is earnestly requested. By order of
de30-td W. H. BROWN, President.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Petroleum, New York and Phonesta Petroleum Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 126 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on Saturday, January 6, 1866, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of making an assessment on the stock. By order of the Board of Directors.
de28-6t W. H. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN PENNA. R. R. CO., Pittsburgh, December 23, 1865.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 238 South Third street, Philadelphia.
An Annual Election for President and Directors will be held same day and place.
de22-td JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, Pittsburgh, December 21, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Columbia Oil Company, for the election of a President and Directors, will be held in the office of the Company, No. 6 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, January 11th, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Board.
de22-td E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING made arrangements are now prepared to
RE-SHIP PITTSBURGH GOODS
through to Oleopolis, Henry's Bend, McCrea's Landing and Phonesta, without delay, any goods consigned to us will be rushed to the above points without additional charges, from the original bills of lading.
PARKER & CASTLE.
OIL CITY, November 10, 1865. no14-6m

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

I have this day associated GEORGE S. FOSTER, M D., with me in the practice of
Homeopathy and Surgery.
Our friends and patrons will find us at all hours prepared to attend all calls, at No. 92 Penn street.
C. M. DAKE, M. D.
October 7, 1865.—oc9-3m

OAKLAND PARK, September 18, 1865.

NOTICE.
TO HORSEMEN, OR TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE.
Good horses for saddle or harness always on hand, and of the very best blood, for sale. Call and see for yourselves.
se18-tf H. R. VANVOORHIS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—WHEREAS letters testamentary have this day been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of John M. Porter, deceased, late of Tarentum borough, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will present them to the undersigned (living in said borough) properly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES M'CALL, Sr.,
J. B. FULTON,
W. V. EVANS.
Tarentum, Dec. 8, 1865. dec6-6w

PITTSBURGH CITY LAUNDRY.
Hotels, Steamboats, Boarding Houses and privat families or individuals, wanting their
LAUNDRY WORK
executed with perfect neatness, certainty and dispatch, will please leave their orders at the following places and the Laundry Express will call for and deliver the goods: Lamb's Hotel, Howard's Paper Warehouse, Ross street; Fennock, Ball & Co.'s office, 31 Market street; Lea's Drug Store, corner of Fifth and Grant streets; Stevens's Drug Store, Wylie street, Sixth ward; S. M. Gardner's Drug Store, Penn street, Ninth ward; Gardner's Drug Store, Lawrenceville; Kelly's Drug Store, corner of Leacock and Federal streets, Allegheny city; Kelly's Drug Store, Diamond, Allegheny city; Dr. Brown's Drug Store, corner of Federal and North Common, Allegheny, and at the Laundry, in Manchester.
All orders promptly attended to. Prices moderate
no7-3m G. M. JOHNSON & CO.

J. B. SEYMOUR
WOOD
Engraver,
25
FIFTH ST.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIE SINKING
STAMPS.
Door Plates,
BURNING BRANDS,
STENCILS,
&c.
SEAL PRESSES.

CRANBERRIES.
50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries, just received and for sale by
dec8 CANFIELD, 141 and 143 First street.

50 BBLS. FAMILY FLOUR
For sale by
dec16 D. WALLACE, No. 357 Liberty street.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE EBERLE

Last night but three of the eminent young actor
MR. GEORGE C. DAVENPORT,
WEDNESDAY EVENING January 3, 1866, will be presented Shakspeare's 3 act tragedy entitled
OTHELLO, THE MOOR OF VENICE.
To conclude with Davenport's speciality of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
Thursday Evening, January 4th, benefit of W. H. LEAK.
Matinee Saturday afternoon.

MASONIC HALL.
Last Two Nights—Wednesday and Thursday, January 3d and 4th.
ZANFRETTA
PANTOMIME AND BALLET TROUPE.
In an entire change of programme each evening. For particulars see bills of the day.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have exclusive use of the same.
de28-1y

FOR SALE.

BEANS—
100 Barrels Prime Navy,
In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec15 corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

LARD.
10 Kegs No. 1 Lard,
On consignment, and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec15 corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

FOR SALE—
One river Oil Boat, dimensions as follows: length 124 feet, width 16 feet, depth, 32 inches, bottom 2 inches, with 12 feet, oak on each sides.
Also, 1 canal Oil Barge, dimensions as follows: length 78 feet, width 14 feet, depth 28 inches, with cabin.
For further particulars inquire at No. 50 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.
oct1-tf

FOR SALE—
Two Portable Steam Engines,
Suitable for Petroleum Wells, &c., 10 horse power each, with expansion hot plate, smoke pipes and balance fly wheels, of the New York manufacture, and very superior in construction.
BERKSTON, JOHNSTON & WILKINS,
dec9-tf No. 43 Market street.

BARGE FOR SALE—
100 feet in length, 18 feet breadth and 4½ feet depth, now lying at foot of Taylor street, Allegheny river.
Inquire of
GUTHRIE, JONES & CO.,
nov14-tf No. 43 Market street.

FOR SALE.
AN ENGINE,
With boiler, fly wheel and everything in complete running order. Engine twelve inch cylinder, four feet stroke, boiler 22 feet, 38 inches diameter; two flues, fly wheel 15 feet. Apply at
No. 107 FOURTH STREET.

FOR SALE.
7 Oil Still, capacity 15 barrels.
3 Boilers, 32 in. 16 ft.
5 Boilers, 32 in. 16 ft.
D. P. AGNEW & CO.,
Boiler Works, corner Carson and Butler streets, Ninth Ward.
oct24

FOR SALE.
COAL BARGES,
Now loaded, lying in Pool № 2. Inquire at
BREWER, BURKE & CO.'S,
no4-tf corner Hancock st. and Duquesne Way.

FINE LUBRICATING OIL.
50 BBLS. LUBRICATING OIL,
A very fine quality, equal to the Smith Ferry oil, and superior article for machinery, for sale by
LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,
October 21, 1865. Nos. 113 and 114 second ved.

FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES,
7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 32 inches diameter by
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Falls ton, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my31

FOR SALE—
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
dec26 Wilkins Hall.

FOR SALE.
One Engine—15 inches diameter of cylinder, 4 feet 6 inches stroke, 18 feet heavy fly-wheel, with hot and cold water pumps, blow-off safety valve, patent packing. This engine is nearly new, and is of superior work manship, all the castings being heavy. Also, Four Engines—7 inches diameter, 24 inch stroke, suitable for oil wells. One is new, the others have been little used.
Four complete sets of Derrick Rigging—includes bull and band wheels, boring tools, sand pumps, rope, &c. Also, 1,200 feet of 2½ tubing, brass joints, pump barrels, &c.
Thirty barrels of Bone Charcoal.
About 10 tons of Scrap Iron Pipe.
About 10 tons of scrap cast iron.
Eighteen Wooden Tanks, 24 feet diameter, 16 feet staves, capacity 1,200 barrels each. Apply to
STANDARD IRON WORKS,
24 Wood street,
de18 Or at Refinery, near Sharpsburg Bridge.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COAL.
Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Company.
GEO. C. POTTS, President. H. H. WILSON, sec'y and Treas'r.
Miners and shippers of best
YOUGHIOGHENY COAL,
For gas, manufacturing and domestic purposes, are prepared to receive and fill promptly orders, by rail or river, for this superior coal from their mines on the Youghiogheny, near Osceola Station, Connellsville railroad.
Barges loaded with dispatch.
Yard, foot of Try street, near Connellsville railroad depot.
Office, 31 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
T. N. PATTERSON, Superintendent.
dec21-3m-ecod

COAL! COAL! COAL!
N. J. BIGLEY
is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the cleanest and fill promptly orders, of superior article of well screened
Lump and Nut Coal.
YARD, FOOT OF GRANT STREET,
NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACKET LANDING.
Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. sep2-tf

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE-BRICK AND TILE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coal, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
S. C. SCOTT, General Agent,
Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City.
dec29

SKATES.

SKATES. SKATES. SKATES,
2,500 PAIR
Ladies, Gents and Children's
SKATES
IN EVERY VARIETY,
For sale low by
JAMES BOWN,
no3-fm No. 136 Wood street.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

BLANDY'S PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES
AND PORTABLE
STEAM SAW-MILLS.

BLANDY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 8 to 30 Horse Power—each Engine in one piece—simplest possible construction—no brick or masonry in setting—burn any kind of fuel—transported on any good road—adapted to all purposes where a cheap, durable and efficient power is wanted—are the people's engine.

BLANDYS' PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILLS, the most popular and successful in the world—are owned and operated all over the world—strictly portable—no brick or masonry in setting—transported on stout wagons—warranted to cut from six to ten thousand feet per day—judged by their capacity to make money the cheapest thing in the world—pay for themselves and expenses inside of a year. Mills have been in operation 20 years—and are as good as new. One Mill and Engine made per day.
For illustrated Circulars, with descriptions, prices and reports of operators
Address the Manufacturers,
H. & F. BLANDY,
Blandys' Steam Engine Works,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.
—OR,—
Blandys' Portable Engine Works,
dec29-ctd&1tw NEWARK, OHIO.

NEWARK, OHIO.

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.
Notice is hereby given that 1047 shares stock in the Mass Mining Company, of Pittsburgh, has been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, and the same will be sold at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, February 5th, 1866, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., unless sooner redeemed by payment of assessments, interest and charges to the Treasurer.
By order Board of Directors. JAS. M. COOPER,
no27-td Treasurer Mass Mining Co., of Pittsburgh.

WHEAT—
Michigan Amber and Club Wheat in store and for sale by
dec16 D. WALLACE, No. 357 Liberty street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

F. J. HERRON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA,
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
☞ Orders for the purchase of
COTTON AND SUGAR
received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
no18-3m

B. RICHMOND KEITH,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT
1 Ingram Court, Fenchurch St.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Solicits consignments of Petroleum and Produce of all kinds. Liberal cash advances made on approved shipments.
Refers by permission to Dilworth, Porter & Co. Pittsburgh; Hon. Oakes Ames, North Easton, Mass; Peter Butler, Esq., Boston. Mass; Messrs. W. & A. Butcher, New York. de27-1y

PHILLIPS & CO.,
(Successors to Shirk & Co.)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OIL CITY.
Having one of the largest Wharves at Oil City will give especial attention to the
PURCHASE AND SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL.
The best of references can be given.
The business will be under the supervision of THOS SIMPSON, a member of the firm. dec2-3m

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Pickles and all Farm Products.
☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Also, REFINED OILS.
Prompt attention given to consignments and Correspondence.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.
☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. jan

WILLIAM CARROLL. JOHN BEATTIE. CHAS. CARROLL. (Late of Peoria.) (of Cincinnati.) (Late of Cin'ti.)
CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,
Highwines, etc., etc.
No. 35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Refer by permission to City National Bank, Chicago; Second National Bank, Peoria; Commercial National Bank, Cincinnati, O.; David Dows & Co., New York; Hon. Thos. Wallace, Pittsburgh. no24-3m

CARD.
RUSSELL & HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
69 Tchoupitoulas street,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
REFERENCES:
DOUGHERTY, WOOD & CO., Baltimore.
GEORGE A. WOOD, Philadelphia.
JAS. CUNNINGHAM & CO., Philadelphia.
T. NICKERSON & CO., BALDWIN, BOTUMN & CO., NEW YORK.
JOHN E. PARSONS & CO., Boston.
R. W. POINDEXTER, Pittsburgh.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
oct6-3m

GEORGE COLHOUN WM. R. EDWARDS
COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
Office, NO. 38 WOOD STREET,
fy15-tf Between Second and Third sts.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works
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The Daily C

From Harris...

Meeting of Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Senate and House Organized.

The Officers Elect of the Senate.

ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 2, 1866.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order by Speaker Fleming, after which the oath of office was administered to the new Senators.

Senator Wallace submitted a protest signed by himself and Senator Cessna and Duncan, protesting against the right of the chair to administer the oath previous to the election of Speaker for the session. The protest was ruled out of order.

Senator David Fleming, of Dauphin county, Republican, was elected Speaker by a vote of twenty to eleven which were cast for Hon. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington county.

Upon taking the chair the Speaker made a neat speech, in which among other things he said; I am deeply sensible of the high honor conferred upon me, by this renewed manifestation of your confidence and favor, and for which you will please accept my most sincere acknowledgments. I feel grateful to congratulate you, and the people of this great Commonwealth, whom we unitedly represent, upon the happy change in the political aspect of the country which has taken place since our last adjournment. Then treason was still defiant, the red hand hosts still confronted the veteran armies of the Union, the horrid prisons of our traitor-foes were filled with the emaciated and dying bodies of thousands of our brave soldiers, whilst the rebel chief sat in his besieged capital issuing his haughty mandates for the murder of our people. But scarcely you, Senators, who were here last session, reached your homes ere the glad news of Lee's surrender was borne upon the wings of the lightning to every corner of the Union, and joy and gladness filled every patriot's heart. Then swift upon the heels of this glorious news came the sad tidings of the assassination of the great and good Lincoln, and in the last and crowning act in the drama of heinous crime, joy for a time was turned into mourning all over the land. Men sat in mute astonishment almost paralyzed and sad, as if such dire calamities had emanated from their own hearth stones. The people mourned. These hallowed walls, unused in labor here, as well as all along the route of the funeral cortege, thousands of patriotic hearts flocked to do honor to the memory of their martyred President, and to drop a tear beside his honored corse. But his work was done, and well done. He had fought the fight, and his reward and his name is immortal. Treason followed in rapid succession after the retrospect seems like the bewilderment of a dream. But now, the noise of battle is hushed, the tread of martial hosts has ceased forever, the red field of strife is no more heard in the land. The call for volunteers to fill demand quotas under impending drafts, we trust, has ceased forever. Peace is restored. The rebel chiefs, so lately defiant, are captives of our Government, or on parole suing on bended knees for clemency at the hand of the Government, which they so lately defied and attempted to destroy. The commanders of those rebel hordes are now asking money from that Government which for years of God's brave soldiers, by their connivance, were tortured or starved to death in their horrible dungeons. It is a grave question, whether these supplicants, even if their repentance be sincere, are entitled to anything at the hands of our rulers, but to perish with the wretch which they have taken. Justice, humanity, and the future peace of the Government, would seem to demand, in the language of our worthy Chief Magistrate, that "treason should be made odious" in the persons of at least some of these chief traitors. Certainly, none should be set free who do not manifest some signs of honest repentance, and a desire to return to true allegiance. But the debate of tones of many to the present executive clemency are such as to show most indubitably that they are only sorry for their defeat, and that they are still brim full of treason. Their repentance is not as real as that of Judas was, for we, if any, of these have not gone and hanged themselves. I do not say it should be done for them, but the question is eminently worthy of consideration by the authorities of the nation. Certainly, none such should be ever be allowed to take part in the Government of the nation. He contemplated the result of the war as glorious, but this mighty struggle cost us the lives of many thousands of our bravest and best sons. Many have returned maimed and crippled for life. For those and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, our nation must provide, but we owe a debt of gratitude to the noble men who perilled their lives in the defense of our country which never can be fully paid. The glorious record of heroism which illumes the Pennsylvan page of the history of this war will stand UNRIVALLED by that of any other of her sisters. Under the lead of our self-sacrificing and most efficient Governor, our good old commonwealth has done her whole duty to the nation, and still stands now unrivalled in resources, and with credit still unimpaired. Let us then in the discharge of our duties to our constituents as we will tend, by economy, to lessen the burdens of taxation which this war has induced, look on care to foster and encourage the industrial efforts of our people, and by developing the vast resources of the commonwealth, provide means for the payment of our debt, and by a wise discrimination seek to equalize the burdens which have unavoidably been cast upon our people in common with those of the entire world.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of other officers, with the following result:

Chief Clerk—George W. Hammersly, of Germantown.

Assistant Clerk—Lucius Rogers, McKean.

Transcribing Clerks—E. K. Haines, Somerset; James C. Graham, Allegheny; John T. Johnson, Centre; Henry M. Kratz, Montgomery; Colonel Chauncey C. Rogers, Erie.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John Martin, Lancaster.

Doorkeeper—Joseph Ribletz, Philadelphia.

Messenger—William Kelly, Philadelphia.

Librarian—Jacob Styers, Dauphin.

The Democratic Senators had held no caucus.

Senator Lowry introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to return the acts incorporating the Crawford and Franklin Gold and Silver Mining, and the Prescott Mining Companies, for amendment, which was passed.

On motion of Senator Cornell, a new committee called the Judiciary Local, was created.

Mr. Cornell offered a resolution to adjourn on Wednesday afternoon till next Tuesday afternoon.

The Senate then adjourned to meet again at ten o'clock on Wednesday.

HOUSE.—The members of the House of Representatives met at noon to-day, and proceeded to the election of a Speaker. The following result in the choice of Hon. James R. Kelly. Upon assuming his duties, he said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—I return you my most sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me your presiding officer. I shall enter upon the duties of the responsible position in which your partiality has placed me, with serious doubts as to my ability to discharge with fidelity the obligations connected therewith. I pledge you, however, that it is my firm determination to act with fidelity and strict impartiality. My errors shall not be of that intention, and I beg that in addition to the flattering confidence already bestowed upon me, you will aid and assist me by your kind counsel and generous forbearance in my endeavors to adequately fulfill duties of the chair. Thus sustained, I may succeed without your assistance I must inevitably fail. Upon each one of you then, gentlemen, as much and more depends, than upon myself in determining the result of this session, whether or not our meeting here will reflect credit upon ourselves as a body of legislators, and productive of good to the people at large. For a time the vast interests of this great Commonwealth are committed to our charge. These interests, though varied, and requiring multifarious legislation, are not antagonistic, but should be made to harmonize and unite as far as possible. It is our duty and, I trust, the determination of each one of us, to deliberate cautiously and to act wisely and judiciously, that we may prove ourselves zealous and faithful guardians of the public weal.

I shall endeavor to enforce a rigid observance of the rules laid down for our government, a strict regard to Parliamentary law, and its stern determination is, according to the experience of every deliberative body, the great element of success in legislation. The happily changed circumstances under which we now meet, should be a source of unbounded thankfulness and gratification. Many of us present to-day, have sat here when thick gloom enveloped the land, when the nation's life was in imminent peril, and the fate of the Government hung trembling in the balance—when hearts stilled with dread, or quivered with joy, and cheeks paled or flushed as the tide of victory for our arms ebbed or flowed. Now, thank God, the long agony is over.

The dark clouds of gloom have been lifted. The war for the existence of the Government is ended, and the flag of freedom again floats over every foot of national territory. The enemies of treason are vanquished and overthrown. The spirit which animated them is crushed, and above all, the great first cause and ally of treason and rebellion—slavery—is forever abolished from the land, never to be known in free Government. It has passed through the furnace and come forth brighter and purer for the trial. It has withstood the test of revolution and the battle's shock, and stands to-day upon a firmer foundation than ever before. The ability of a people to rule themselves is no longer a disputed question. A government guaranteeing equal rights to all is no more a theory—an experiment—but a fixed fact, established by the severest trial that the world has ever seen. Henceforth a career of happiness, grandeur and glory awaits this nation if the people but remain true to themselves and the principles of right, justice and freedom. That such will be the case cannot be doubted for a moment. The glorious career of military victories has been succeeded by a career of civic triumphs, and the standard of the Union floats everywhere upon the breeze.

It is a joyful reflection, that in this great contests Pennsylvania has been true to herself and faithful to the Government, contributing generously of her wealth and vast resources to the nation, she has also given her sons freely to the great cause, and more than one hundred and fifty nearly every field where freedom's war was waged.

While we mourn for the brave who have fallen and sacredly cherish their memories; while we pour forth the gratitude of our hearts to the heroes who have returned to us again, let us never forget what it was for which they fought and fell, but preserve most sacredly from the ever the great covenant of human freedom, first purchased and now preserved by blood.

Again, gentlemen, I return you my heartfelt thanks for your generous confidence, and am now ready to take the oath of office.

After the appointment of a committee to receive proposals for the publication of the *Legislative Record*, the House adjourned.

The Copper-Smoke Question.

It is well known that the utilization of copper smoke has attracted great attention of late years, and only a few weeks ago particulars of a German invention in course of adoption at Messrs. Vivian & Sons' works, Swansea, were given in the *Times*. Mr. H. H. Vivian, M. P., announced at a public meeting since held that he had every confidence in the success of the invention, and that in a short time the copper smoke from his works, which had hitherto been so injurious to the land around, would not only be rendered innocuous, but of great commercial value, by condensing it through various processes to sulphuric acid. Within the last few weeks the *Times* has been brought to forward another invention which, since its letters in the *Times*, has attracted considerable attention. That gentleman has visited Swansea, the seat of the copper-smelting trade, and he was introduced to the copper smelters at the last ticketing meeting, when he laid his plans before the parties then present, and he was invited to visit several of the principal local establishments in connection with Tennant Bell has brought forward another invention which, since its letters in the *Times*, has attracted considerable attention. That gentleman has visited Swansea, the seat of the copper-smelting trade, and he was introduced to the copper smelters at the last ticketing meeting, when he laid his plans before the parties then present, and he was invited to visit several of the principal local establishments in connection with the invention. From these facts *ounce* to feel that before long the injury caused by the copper smoke will not only be neutralized, but the smelters will reap a handsome return from its utilization.—*London Times, December 6.*

...LECTION.

A REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.

W. C. McCARTHY, ESQ., ELECTED MAYOR.

The Result of Election for Ward Officers.

The election in the city yesterday resulted in the Choice of WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY, Republican, for Mayor, over JAMES BLACKMORE, Independent Democrat. The majority is probably not far from fifty. The usual Republican majority in the city is about fifteen hundred. The falling off is attributable to the disaffection created by the irregularities at the nominating election, which came uncomfortably near to transferring the city, so far as the Mayoralty is concerned, to hands to which it has long been a stranger. The result conveys a lesson too significant to be wholly disregarded.

For Comptroller and Treasurer there was no contest, and Messrs. MCCARGO and EICHBAUM were elected without opposition.

The City Councils remain with the Republicans by large majorities, so that the political complexion of the city, with the little episode on Mayor, which came near being serious, remains unchanged.

Mr. MCCARTHY, we believe, will make a good Mayor. His friends have reason to be gratified over the result. It is gratifying to note that, as a general thing, a decided improvement has been effected in the selections made for the City Councils.

The following is the vote for Mayor, Comptroller and Treasurer:

	Mayor		Controller	Treas
	McCarthy.	Blackmore.	McCargo.	Eichbaum
First Ward	266	353	54	31
Second Ward	293	111	307	308
Third Ward	237	251	34	309
Fourth Ward	278	175	279	274
Fifth Ward, 1st p	207	180	31	31
Fifth Ward, 2d p	226	344	341	274
Sixth Ward	228	238	238	238
Seventh Ward	208	143	191	131
Eighth Ward	311	213	316	315
Ninth Ward	333	123	320	321
Tenth Ward	137	242	275	275
Total	2936	2383	2417	2399

FIRST WARD.

Select Council—James Reese.

Common Council—Wm. R. Boggs, Allen B. McQueen.

School Director—Thomas Reese, George Wilson, William H. Hogan, Henry Phillips.

Assessor—James Patterson.

Alderman—Wm. E. Hunter, 336; C. C. Sody, 101; Andrew Hunsicker, 191; L. S. Johns, 183.

Judge of Elections—Robert Graces.

Inspector—S. H. Vandegrift, 181; John A. Ehrt, 5.

Return Inspector—John Fitzsimmons, 181; A. F. Keating, 8.

Constable—Matthew Keep, 349; David Bennett, 160.

SECOND WARD.

Select Council—George Wilson.

Common Councils—Thomas Steel 318; Daniel O'Neill, 269; Wm. Eaden, 220; R. H. Bulger, 126; Alex. Wilson, 107; James Murray, 96.

School Director—Wm. Means, 377; J. C. Mattern, 377; Thos. Ewing, 377; R. H. Wilde, 98.

Judge of Elections—Wm. Woods.

Inspector of Elections—John C. Elder.

Return Inspector—John A. Elder.

Constable—J. Miller, 251; Hamlet Lowe, 98.

Assessor—J. W. Nicholson.

THIRD WARD.

Select Council—Sigismund Lowe.

Common Council—J. R. Weldin, 228; J. J. Torley, 218; Andrew J. Hayden, 3.

School Directors—John Magee, James Herdman.

Alderman—Edward Lynch, 256; D. Hagerty, 192; Peter Dean, 65.

Assessor—Richard Dunn.

Constable—John Barry.

FOURTH WARD.

Select Council—Wm. B. Brown.

Common Council—James Verner, W. A. Tomlinson, Jun H. Hare.

School Directors—Wm. A. Tomlinson, T. W. Shaw.

Assessors—A. P. Thompson.

Judge of Elections—W. W. Speer.

Inspector of Elections—Thomas C. Leonard.

Return Inspector—Wm. G. McClure.

Constable—Thomas Smith, 225; G. W. Garrison, 117.

FIFTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

Judge of Elections.

Union.		Democrat.
Samuel Moore	126	John Doyle 124

Inspector of Elections.

Robert Graham	173	August Craft 132

Return Inspectors.

David Beck	173	Thomas Snyder 123

School Directors.

John H. McElroy	172	James M. Taylor	201
John W. Taylor	184	Wm. H. Sutton	199

Select Council.

Richard Thompson	176	Samuel Cameron	180

Common Council.

Charles Beck	220	Joseph Lang	180
Paul Siebert	212	Wm. Scott	170
R. J. McGowan	223	J. Heldman	164
Thos. C. Dickson	214	A. O'Donnell	172
Frank A ..y	206	Alex. Hunter	165

Constable.

Joseph Irwin	187	Philip Meyer	172

Constable.

Reuben Smith	172	James A. Bell	185

FIFTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.

Judge of Elections.

Charles Kirch	350	Peter Zerne	281

Inspector of Elections.

David G. Adams	349	J. W. McCormick	281

Return Inspector.

Fred. G. Ralston	349	Adam Trapp	286

School Directors.

John H. McElroy	341	James M. Taylor	339
John W. Taylor	346	W. H. Sutton	311

Select Council.

Richard Thompson	374	Sam'l Cameron	290

Common Council.

Charles Beck	347	Joseph Lang	331
Paul Siebert	339	Wm. Scott	338
R. J. McGowan	389	J. Heldman	303
Thos. C. Dickson	326	A. O'Donnell	309
Frank Andrey	367	Alex. Hunter	296

Assessor.

Joseph Irwin	359	Philip Meyer	296

Constable.

Reuben Smith	363	James A. Bell	338

SIXTH WARD.

Alderman—E. S. Wise.

Select Council—J. Y. McLaughlin.

Common Council—Robert Robb, W. C. Moreland, John Bateman, M. Braun, W. F. Layng.

Judge of Elections—Charles Jeremy.

Inspector—Francis Kemp.

Return Inspector—James D. Kelley.

Assessor—George Cochran.

Constable—Wm. Shore.

School Directors—Wm. Culp, Wm. Floyd.

SEVENTH WARD.

Select Council—Thomas B. McMillan.

Common Council—Henry Jarden, Patchell, James McCune.

School Directors—Capt. William Mays, James Robb, A. J. Gibbon.

Judge of Election—Jacob Roll.

Inspector—Wm. M. Johns.

Assessor—John B. Crawford.

Return Inspector—Henry Lytle.

Constable—Lucien Ecker.

EIGHTH WARD.

Union.	*Select Council.*		Opposition.
Samuel Morrow		Joseph Nixon	178

Common Council.

John M. Killen	347	Reuben J. Leonard	353
James Mawhinney	353	Geo. W. Dithridge	350
Edward S. Wright	353	Edmund D. Jones	351

School Directors.

Miles Stutler, 1 year	319	C. W. Barthberger	240
J. L. Hamilton, 3 yrs	329	John Glass	173
Return Inspectors—Bernard Farrell, Sixth Ward.			
Judge of Elections—John R. T. Noble.			
Inspectors of Elections—John Carey, Richard Roberts.			
Return Inspectors—Bernard Farrell, Sixth Ward.			
Assessor—John J. Steer.			
Constable—A. J. Moore.			

NINTH WARD.

Select Council—Charles H. Armstrong.

Common Council—David McClelland, W. R. Ford, Thos. W. Welsh.

School Directors—James M. Snyder, Jacob Forer, James Rayburn.

Alderman—James Irwin.

Judge of Elections—Samuel D. Hill.

Assessor—James Mc une.

Inspector of Elections—Thos. D. Gillespie.

Return Inspector—Wm. Shaffer.

Constable—George Buckhart.

TENTH WARD.

Select Council—John Shipton, Thos. J. Gallagher.

Common Council—William Simpson, Jacob Diehl.

School Directors—Geo. W. Leonard, D. Sims, three years; Geo. L. McCook, Jacob H. Miller, one year.

Judge of Elections—John T. Brown.

Inspector of Elections—Samuel Sawmeyer.

Return Inspector—George J. Hall.

Assessor—Wiliard Leonard.

Alderman—Robert Sutherland.

Constable—J. McCallister.

There was very little opposition manifested towards the regularly nominated Union ticket, and they were successfully carried, except in a very few instances.

When the result of the election had been definitely ascertained, the friends of the successful candidate for Mayor made a night of it, the like of which has not been witnessed in this city for many years. Bonfires were built on the streets, the bells rung, and an impromptu parade of the firemen took place. A large crowd congregated on Fifth street, when Mr. MCCarthy, in reply to repeated calls, made his appearance, returned his thanks to the citizens in a neat and appropriate speech, and retired amid vociferous cheers. The rejoicing were kept up till a late hour, but so far as we could learn, no breach of the peace occurred.

Attempt to Break Jail.

On Monday morning deputy Sheriff Cluley, while attending to some matters outside in the Sheriff's office, heard an unusual sound in a cell adjoining the office. He listened attentively for a few moments, and suspecting that some of the prisoners were endeavoring to break out of jail, communicated his suspicions to Warden White. Mr. White visited the cell designated and found one of the occupants at work boring through the wall with a knife blade and three feet deep, and sufficiently large to admit a man's body, having already two holes made, and but a single stone, perhaps a foot in width, remaining to be moved to allow easy access into the Sheriff's yard. The stone, brick, and mortar removed from the wall, almost a cart load in quantity, had been placed under the bed. The tools with which the prisoners worked consisted of case knives, two pieces of hoop iron, sawed from the iron floor, and a chair rung. They had also had labored very diligently and had evidently been at work for a couple of days. The names of the occupants of the cell are Joseph Smith and George Myers, each convicted of adultery, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment; Thomas Grady, acquitted six months for assault and battery; J. W. Smith and C. F. Bowers, sentenced one year each for bigamy. They had doubtless calculated that the Sheriff's office would be closed on New Year's Day, and that they could easily make their escape through into the rotunda of the Court House, and thence to the street, without discovery; but unfortunately for them, their plan was frustrated.

Distressing Occurrence—Two Women Drowned

On Monday afternoon, about two o'clock, two women were drowned in the Monongahela river by the upsetting of a skiff. It appears that Mr. James Oldham, who piles a skiff ferry boat above the Point and Wood Street bridges, was across the river with his skiff, having on board nine passengers. When they arrived at the middle of the stream, the skiff was upset by the waves of a passing steamboat, and the entire party precipitated into the river. Eight of the ten persons were saved, but two women, a Mrs. Taylor, and a young woman whose name has not yet been ascertained, were drowned. Mrs. Taylor resided in West Pittsburgh, was a widow, and the mother of four small children. Efforts were made yesterday to recover the bodies, but they have not yet been found. Mr. Oldham, the ferryman, bears the reputation of being a cautious and careful man, and it is a matter of surprise to his friends that he would venture to cross the river with ten persons in a small skiff.

THE TEMPERANCE TICKET.

Important Movement Among the Temperance Men of Allegheny—A New City Ticket Nominated—Objections Raised by Mayor Morrison's Friends—Remonstrance Against Political Discussions in a Church—The Meeting Adjourns Without Ratifying the Ticket—Another Meeting to be Held, &c., &c.

The Temperance League in Allegheny City met last evening in the Second United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny. Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., Pastor, for the purpose of considering the best interests of the temperance cause in connection with the ensuing charter election in that city. The commodious edifice was filled at an early hour by an audience of intelligence and respectability, among which were many ladies, and a fair sprinkling of young men, and the exercises, which proved to be of much interest, were listened to with great attention. During the delivery of the addresses several individuals, who could not restrain their zeal, applauded the sentiments of the speakers, but as these demonstrations were of an objectionable character, in the estimation of Dr. Clark, they were forbidden by the presiding officer of the meeting. At the appointed hour the Rev. A. K. Bell, D. D., Pastor of the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, was called to the chair, and Mr. W. T. Brown, elected Secretary. After the usual preliminary exercises were concluded, the Committee on Resolutions presented the following report for adoption:

WHEREAS, Intemperance is now the great sin of our age and country, ruining thousands, physically, morally and pecuniarily, and bringing untold miseries upon families; and

WHEREAS, It is an enemy of the church of Christ and of every good cause, and ought not to be tolerated in a Christian community; and

WHEREAS, a special effort is now being made to secure reform, by discussion in public meeting, and by making the question a test in the coming spring election, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hail with joy the increased interest now taken by our citizens in this great moral reform, and that we pledge ourselves anew this year to use every legitimate means to make this cause triumphant.

Resolved, That as a temperance ticket, composed of men of well known integrity and sobriety, will be offered at the coming city election, we earnestly invite all our citizens to give their cordial support to it, and to work for its success.

Resolved, That no church member who esteems the purity of the church, and no minister who desires the peace and prosperity of the community, should refuse his influence or support to temperance candidates.

Resolved, That we will still invoke the benediction of God upon our cause, and in dependence on His strength continue our efforts until He gives the victory over this monster vice, and until it has been exterminated from our city and the land.

(Signed) JOHN A. CLARK, Chairman,

Dr. Bell then introduced the Rev. Henry D. Moore, pastor of the Third United Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, who briefly addressed the audience on the Temperance subject. The gentleman at once placed himself on record as an uncompromising advocate and friend of Temperance, in its broadest sense, and gave expression to his personal estimate of its importance, and his determination to witness its principles thoroughly promulgated and practically carried out in this community and everywhere, as a cardinal part of the duty of Christian men, especially against the influences of the wine cup—against the downward tendency in moral and physical strength, which inevitably follows the "first glass." He related several affecting circumstances in his own family, and appealed to the mothers of the present day that they had not yet done their duty, but in the strivings of God's spirit, and labored with all their soul and might to avert the fatal consequences of which he spoke in their children. He urged them for the future to be more diligent in this great work—never to be ashamed to request the prayers of God's people in behalf of—never to withhold their hand when the opportunity was presented, but to dash the cup to the earth, and never to cease praying for God's interposition. He referred to the influence of mothers, and illustrated the thought by relating a case or two, which occurred in a military hospital. He closed his address with an exhortation to all classes to join the swelling ranks of the Temperance movement, and predicted, under God, the further success and glory of the cause.

The Rev. Professor Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., of the Theological Seminary, was the next speaker. His remarks were brief but pointed. He said that after the years of storm and struggle it was proper that we now should pause to take a moral reckoning of the situation. The enemy of the North had been concentrated to put down rebellion at every hazard, but during the war there had been accumulated in the community many evils, not the least among which was intemperance. The times demanded a vigorous and united effort to utterly destroy it, for it was the parent of untold crime, and its ravages destructive in the extreme. This effort, to be vigorous, effort meant a constant, unremitting opposition of all the temperance forces against strong drink. As-Grant, with his noble army, never relaxed his hold in throttling the rebellion, so was it expected that the friends of temperance will "lammister away" until the foundation of the stronghold of intemperance falls in ruins. It must indeed be sad, if the people were naughty in their strength, and by their power, under God's blessing, the accursed traffic should go down, but there was needed a more adequate organization. The liquor dealers know the value of it, and everywhere they had collected together their forces to oppose the cause of Temperance. He remarked thats fund of not less than $25,000, had recently been subscribed by these individuals, with which to defeat at Harrisburg, this winter, in obtaining the passage of a bill to frustrate the power granting liquor licenses, from the Judges to the Clerks of the County Courts. Why then, with the evidence of a determination of such wicked iniquitous upon the community, glaring at us, should the friends of temperance hesitate any longer in perfecting their organization? Victory was sure to follow after well directed and prompt efforts to-day. Now was the time for action. We needed, also, the right kind of public sentiment—a sentiment that will brand liquor selling and drinking as dishonorable and impolite. The present was a most auspicious time for beginning in this city, and he was sure to unite with great force, and concluded by expressing his utmost confidence in the ultimate success of the cause.

At the conclusion of Dr. Wilson's remarks, the question on the resolutions was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously. The committee appointed to select a city ticket to be presented at the ensuing election for the suffrage of the people, was then presented, and read to the meeting in the following order:

THE UNION TEMPERANCE TICKET.

For Mayor—Prof. L. H. Eaton.

For Director of the Poor—Thomas Smith, 7 years; Wm. Murdock, 1 year.

FIRST WARD.

For Select Council—Andrew D. Smith, 3 years; Simon Beckert, 1 year.

For Common Council—C. W. Benney, Alex. Hanna, C. Yeager, Geo. N. Miller.

For School Directors—James R. Ingram, Rev. Charles A. Dickey.

Return Inspectors—Wm. Thompson, John Dyer, Jr.

For Assessor—Simon Bulford.

For Constable—Wm. M. Braun, W. F. Layng.

SECOND WARD.

For Select Council—J. W. Hall, J. B. Smith.

For Common Council—George D. Riddle, Jos. McElroy, C. Imeins Osgood, Andrew Bell.

For School Directors—Robert Lees, H. Nesbit.

For Assessor—John Sterritt.

For Assistant Assessors—William Murdock, George Eckhart.

For Judge of Elections—George R. Riddle.

For Inspectors—Christian Swight, James M Carr.

THIRD WARD.

For Select Council—James Thorn, 3 years; A. N. English, 1 year.

For Common Council—Francis Torrance, Ben Lamin Hacker, Jonathan Bell, Thomas Bell.

For Judge of Elections—Joseph McNaughter.

For Inspector—S. W. M'Ginnis.

For Return Inspector—James Torrance, Dr James Brown.

For Alderman—Samuel W. M'Ginnis.

For Assessor—R. R. Ray.

For Judge of Elections—24 Precinct—Henry Gerwig.

FOURTH WARD.

For Select Council—J. C. Patterson, William Smith.

For Common Council—Hugh McNeil, John Megraw, Josiah Brown, T. J. Hoskinson.

For Constable—T. T. Bennett.

For Assessor—James Lynch.

For School Directors—Rev. A. R. Bell, Thos. McCance, L. Kalbach.

For Judge of Elections—Benjamin Kennedy.

For Inspectors—H. P. Reynolds, Jos. Shallenberger.

For Return Inspectors—Alex. S. Hunter, Hugh Whiteman.

For Judge—24 Precinct—William Brown.

For Inspectors—C. W. Shaffer, Wm. Gleun.

For Constable—K. Wolfenbild.

After the ticket had been read, a motion was made to ratify it, when Professor Eaton took the floor, and declined the Mayoralty nomination, the ground taken being that he was named in the community men who would bring greater strength to the ticket than himself.

A gentleman in the audience suggested that the foregoing ticket contained the names of several individuals who had already been placed in nomination by political parties. He desired to learn whether these persons were to be regarded as the friends of temperance cause, and that all the others not reported by the Committee, and also placed in nomination by the same parties, were to be regarded as the foes of the cause.

The chairman then proposed that that was the view that people were expected to take of it.

Another gentleman in the audience said he was a Democrat, and that he did not feel bound to express his doubts as to whether the present movement to elect a city temperance ticket could succeed. He thought if it failed at the polls the cause would be materially injured.

The first gentleman whospoke, again rose and requested to know whether the Committee had carefully inquired into the fitness of all the regular party candidates, on the temperance question. He alluded to Mayor Morrison, who was a candidate for re-election, and who, for more than thirty years, had been his neighbor, and he could say no one could more truthfully mean in all respects and a true friend of the cause.

Several persons, also in the audience, spoke *pro and con*, concerning the propriety of putting a ticket in the field, when the pastor of the church intimated that the meeting will not be long in realizing a handsome thing out of it. The grit displayed by him in fighting for ten years and a half for his patent justly entitles him to the fruits of it.

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—We learn through Lieut. Col. Robinson that the Seventy-Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, on its way home from Texas, left New Orleans on the ship Cahawba, on the 20th December, for New York, which place they expected to reach in safety. It will probably be paid off and mustered out in Philadelphia. The three companies from this city and vicinity will probably reach here in the early part of next week.

ACCIDENT TO A CARRIER.—Mr. P. Steigerwald, who delivers the COMMERCIAL in the northern part of Allegheny city, along Girty's Run and in Duquesne borough, while serving his patrons on New Year's day, was accidentally shot in the leg by some careless youth engaged in celebrating the advent of the new year. The ball entered the left leg, and the accidental shot from all other persons will this morning serve his patrons. Collections will be made by Mr. Steigerwald, personally, when he recovers.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Benjamin W. Bredin, late Chief Clerk in the Provost Marshal's office in the 23d District, has been appointed to take charge of the official papers, records, etc., of the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Districts, and has been assigned to duty in the office of Col. Grin, A. A. G., at Harrisburg. Mr. Bredin, from his qualifications, is peculiarly qualified for the duties of the position. Persons desiring to obtain information relative to bounties, drafts or musters made in any of the districts in Mr. Bredin's charge, can receive the desired information by addressing him at Harrisburg.

THE "MESSIAH."—The grand sacred oratorio of "Messiah," composed by George Frederick Handel over a century ago, is to be sung in this city on next Thursday evening, in solo and chorus, by over one hundred ladies and gentlemen. Mr. C. C. Mellor is to preside at the grand piano, and the concert will be conducted by Mr. A. C. Wamalick. Seats at the entertainment can be procured at the stores of either of these gentlemen during the week, and at the door on the evening at nine o'clock. The concert will take place at Lafayette Hall.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—This afternoon, at two o'clock, a grand tournament will commence at H. Nichols' billiard saloon, Fourth street, for a handsome gold ornamented cue. Some eight or ten well known amateurs have signified their intention of competing for the prize.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—The engagement of the distinguished actress, Madame Celeste, is fast drawing to a close. To-night she will appear in her original character of "Marie," one of her best performances.

OPERA HOUSE.—The admired play of "Othello" is on the bill for to-night, with the amusing Irish drama of "Irish Emigrant," in which that clever comedian, Geo. C. Davenport, sustains the principal role.

THE ZAYANTE TROUPE, whose admirable pantomime performance, amused thousands last week at Masonic Hall, will perform two nights more at Masonic Hall, to-night and to-morrow night—when they will introduce some new features.

A DEBUTANTE.—On Friday evening a young lady belonging to one of our wealthiest families in the west, and possessed of great personal beauty and many accomplishments, will make her *debut* at the Theatre, in the character of "Francesca," in M'me. Celeste's great drama of the "Woman in Red." We understand from the friends of this young lady that she has decided on a decided dramatic genius, and we bespeak for her a kindly reception on the part of our citizens, who are willing to encourage it, particularly in one presenting all the charms of youth and beauty. On the occasion Madame Celeste will take her farewell benefit, being positively her last appearance but one—a farewell performance—in this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst., free of tax.

ja3-1 R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

OIL CITY SAVINGS BANK,
OIL CITY, Jan. 1, 1866.

DIVIDEND—AT A MEETING of the Directors of this Bank held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share out of the profits of the last three months, was declared, payable forthwith.

ja3-d3w H. STRICKLER, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of CRAWFORD & FRANKLIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

MICHAEL JONES.
JAMES T. BRADY.

In retiring from business I cheerfully recommend JAS. T. BRADY & CO. to my friends and the public.

MICHAEL JONES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves together under the name and style of JAMES T. BRADY & CO., for the purpose of conducting the General Banking Business.

JAMES T. BRADY,
CALVIN ADAMS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Successors to S. Jones & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER OF THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ja3-1m

FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in Smith township, Mahoning county Ohio, three miles west of Alliance, on Deerfield Road, said farm containing

SIXTY-SEVEN ACRES.

And SEVEN PERCHES, Forty-five (45) of which are cleared and Twenty two (22) in Heavy Timber, with a Log House, Frame Barn, Log Stable and Corn Crib. Two Hundred (200) Sugar Trees to tap, and thousand young ones growing. There is one Apple Orchard of choice grafted fruit; one of Plums, Cherries, Pears, Quinces, Currants &c. One Young Peach Orchard in bearing order. Also, a Lexington one-third of the amount payable in ... cash, one-third in twelve months and one-third in two years, all bearing interest from the day of sale. Instead of personal security, the purchaser may substitute, as security, bonds of the United States, to be deposited with the Commissioners of Mahoning county for the purchase money. For further particulars apply to S. C. JACKSON, at the Farm, on the premises, or to the undersigned, at Winchester, Kentucky.

Sale at 11 o'clock A. M. B. F. BUCKNER.
dec22-2wd Commissioner.

KERR & EMERY.

7 bbls Roll Butter;
6 " Fresh Eggs;
100 pairs prairie Chickens;
Wild Turkeys, Quails and Poultry.
150 bushels Hickory Nuts.

Received on consignment and for sale at 297 LIBERTY STREET. dec27

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE Red River Iron Works and Estill Steam Furnace. By virtue of a judgment in favor of Estill Cavett-Court, in the state of Kentucky, in the suit of Josiah A. Jackson, Executor vs. Josiah A. Jackson's heirs and creditors, I will as Commissioner, on the 17th day of January, 1866, sell at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the premises, at the Red River Iron Works, in Lee county, Kentucky, all the real estate which belonged to Josiah A. Jackson at the time of his death, being the same conveyed to said Jackson by Estill Cavett by hereinafter described, sold by Jackson in his lifetime to R. C. Martin, consisting of the Red River Iron Works and the Forge of the Estill Steam Furnace, and the lands attached thereto.

The forge tract contains between 4,000 and 5,000 acres of land, 1,200 of which is fine bottom land, 800 timber, 3 saw mills, a good dwelling house, and all the land in the State, and fully sufficient to support the whole works, when in full operation. The balance of the tract is heavily timbered. There is also on this tract a saw Mill, and a grist Mill, with three runs of stones, and a ready sale for all the products of both. The water-power is the best in the State, and is available during the whole year, and is capable of driving any amount of machinery that may be